PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette,

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,305.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-39 P.M. 1908.				
11th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9503
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7917		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6522
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7917		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6904
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9503
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. "
NIVA	5,138	Schmitt	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
MUTORI MARU		Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
TSUSHIMA MARU		T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	16th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOJORI MARU		Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
TSUSHIMA MARU		T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	13th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU		R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU		K. Kori	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU		Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
TSUSHIMA MARU		T. Kon	14th July	28th July
RIOJUN MARU		T. Irisawa	29nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowroji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Jan.	11 a.m. P. H. & C.*	
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 16th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.	
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Jan.	4 p.m. (direct).	

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,029 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Jan., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "BEZWADA," 5,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan.	1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Feb	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908
* ‡ NIPPON	2317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Belmarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	B. Belmarz	20th Jan. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	1907. Date.	
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	21st Jan.	08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th "	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,719	18th Mar	"
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "	"
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April	"
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	27th "	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June	"
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th "	"
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	18th July	"

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 286
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 675
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1033

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARJA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

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SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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SEVERE BRUISE WOULD NOT HEAL

Instructor of Physical Development Could Not Work for Three Weeks —Many Remedies Failed to Cure Wound on His Leg—In Ten Days

CURED BY USE OF CUTICURA RESOLVENT

"I sustained a severe wound on the shin through my partner accidentally dropping a 150-lb. bar-bell on it while practising a weight-lifting feat. The wound being badly bruised as well as cut caused me great trouble and annoyance, as, through not healing quickly enough, it kept me from practising for about three weeks. After trying several well-known remedies which did not seem to do any good, as the wound kept reopening, I purchased a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and a tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using these twice the wound began to heal up and it never opened again. In ten days I was completely cured. I find Cuticura Soap better than any I have ever used for shaving. I also keep it in my School of Physical Development for the use of pupils after exercising. I think everybody ought to know about Cuticura. Edward Roper, 2, Hague St., Newton Heath, Manchester, Mar. 25, 1907."

WORLD FAMOUS
Cure for Torturing, Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humours.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled-head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; find instant relief and speedy cure, in the majority of cases, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointments, followed, when necessary, by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills). Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd.; Tokio; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

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SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
Once focussed, Always focussed
WORLD FAMOUS
for
Sharpness of definition. Wide field of View and extreme brilliancy of image.

THE CHEAPEST HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
ever offered to the public.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS
Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S.

No. 20—Linear magnification 6×. Surface magnification 36×. Actual field of view 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Linear magnification 9×. Surface magnification 81×. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

Superior magnifying Power:—8 diameters, weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price Rs. 5-5.

A perfect field glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET. 42/48, *Church Gate Street,* BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	49 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	Kobe
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Newchwang	Bombay
	Kiukiang	Changsha	
	Chefoo	Foochow	
		Ladysmith	
		Dalny (Dairen)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1908, will ENTER GOVERNMENT HOUSE, by the Upper Gate and after the occupants have alighted the empty carriages will leave by the Lower Gate and be parked in their respective blocks. The empty carriages when required will enter by the Upper Gate and on taking up their occupants will depart as expeditiously as possible by the Lower Gate.

Ladies and Gentlemen coming to the Ball in Motor Cars are reminded that it will be necessary to bring an efficient chauffeur with them as the space in the Government House grounds is limited.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY 1908.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th January, 1908, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1908.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
SECRETARY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MANCHERSHAW HORMUSJI TALYARKHAN, DINSHAW HORMUSJI TALYARKHAN, JEHANGIR HORMUSJI TALYARKHAN, and KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJI TALYARKHAN, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Homji Street, and on the east side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 362, 382, New No. 5368, Old Survey No. C-588, 967 and 968 and New Survey No. 920 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1536 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 60, and 62 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Merwanji Naoroji Mehta and partly by the property of Bejonji Mistry, on or towards the south partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property of Poonamchand Panalal, on or towards the east by the said Homji Street, and on or towards the west by the said Parsee Bazar Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1908.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS INFECTIOUS DISEASES, namely, RINDERPEST and FOOT and MOUTH DISEASES have appeared amongst Cattle in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter metioned are taken to prevent the same and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or of any other law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, public Notice is hereby given that with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated, and, with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned temporary regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned :—

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice the Commissioner will himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf, examine cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for milking, for draft or for any other purpose whatsoever, and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering or in anywise infected or affected by Rinderpest or Foot and Mouth Disease will direct and cause the removal of such animal, wheresoever the same may be found, to any segregation camp or place which may, for the time being, be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals, and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any cattle within the City is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner, or any such Officer as aforesaid, of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge, and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid for examining such cattle, and, if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid and for that purpose must send any such animal, with a competent person in charge thereof, to any such camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for segregation or treatment as aforsaid must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of food to, and generally for the care of such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The Milk of any Milch Cow or Buffalo suffering from disease, or removed or segregation, treatment, or detention, as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or use, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with or contravening any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4 will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Pensl Code.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1908.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 2,000 GLUED and PAINTED DEALWOOD CASES of good quality, with lock and key, suitable for the JOST FAN. Copies of specification and conditions can be obtained from the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY and
ENGINEERING CO., LD.,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN
THACKER'S CIRCULATING
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Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

Christmas at Poverty Castle. By Tom Gallon.
The Fruit of the Tree. By Edith Wharton.
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The Chain Invisible. By Ranger Gull.
Through the Magic Door. By A. Canon Doyle.
Pigskin and Petticoat. By Helen Mathers.
The Inevitable Law. By F. E. Penny.
The Company's Servant. By B. M. Croker.
A Subaltern of Horse. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllards.
The Woman in the Way. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Jester's Window. By Keble Howard.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Plains of Silence. By B. and C. Askew
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley Weyman
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
The Square Peg. By W. E. Morris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore
A Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the **Best,** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sual, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bol Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
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DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY,
No. 16 of 1908.

RE BHOWANIDAS alias BHAGWANDAS NARANDAS and MAGONLAL GANGADAS, residing at Barbhaya Molla, and without the Fort in the Town of Bombay, and carrying on business at Mulji Jetha's Market as Cloth Merchants, under the name, style and firm of GOCULDAS BHANJI and at Barbhaya Molla as Commission Agent, under the name, style and firm of BHOWANIDAS NARANDAS, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Bhowanidas alias Bhagwandas Narandas and Magonlal Gangadas have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1908, for works in the Extension of the Low Level Channel No. 2, from Delisle Road to Dadar Road, and the filling in of the North Corner of the Foras Tank.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Three Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in Low Level Channels Nos. 1 and 2 have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E, &c.,
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1908.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

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for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

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EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS,

THE
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IS NOW
THE BEST
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MEDIUM
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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
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WOMEN'S INTERESTS

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON
LETTERS:—

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POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SPORT.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN
THE VERY WELL PATRONIZED
"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH,
Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,
On the Maidan next to the Skating Rink.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND PROGRAMME.
IN TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
We will Exhibit
A DRAMA IN SEVILLE.
A very sensational realistic subject in which one can see THE MATADOR killed by the BULL.
THE DERBY RACE OF 1907
AND
FRIENDSHIP BETTER THAN RICHES.
(Very Pathetic).
With new wonderful films just received from Paris.

THE MAZAGON UNION CLUB
DANCE
Will give a COSTUMED CLUB DANCE
On SATURDAY the 11th JANUARY, 1908
at
NAWAB'S COMPOUND,
NAWAB TANK ROAD.
Admission of Tickets will be Rupees Two.
Tickets could be available at the Door.
Dance Commences at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp.
LIGHT REFRESHMENT FREE.
V. DEMOLEO, Director.

DHOBEE TALAO.
"EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH."
AT FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL,
EVERY NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT PROJECTION PERFORMANCES.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. (S. T.)
SUNDAY MATINEES 5-30 to 6-30 p. m. where every person can take one Child Free.
RECORD DU CINEMATOGRAPH.
Entire CHANGE of PROGRAMME and it is the first time we are introducing such attractive LIVING PICTURES. We beg the public to give their generous patronage, use their imaginative forces and kindly to judge our play.
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

	Films.
1. Drama on the River (Sensational)	... 600 Ft.
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4. The Shooting of Hippopotamus (discriptive)..	960 "
5. The Electric Belt (Comic)...	500 "

N. B.—The new programme with entire change will be exhibited on Saturday night, 11th instant.

SKATING RINK.

THURSDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
Admission 2 Rupees,
Reserved Seats 3 Rupees.
Tickets to be had at RINK or at SOUNDY & Co,
FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY,
HOCKEY MATCH, at 10 30 P. M.
SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
CINDERELLA QUADRILLE PARTY,
AT 9 O'clock.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.
HAPPY 1908.
A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.
A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season.
PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy Competition.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
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THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

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Only Successful Remedy for DIABETES MELLITUS.

Also indicated in Functional Nervous Diseases, Chorea, Neurasthenia, Nervous Dyspepsia, etc., Incipient Tuberculosis and other mal-nutritions.

Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the logical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.

Price : Rs. 4-0 per 100 Tablets.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydraled Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nairn, 2,324 tons, Captain E Lassen, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain Hands, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain T Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosene oil in bulk.

THE steamer Umsinga, 1,895 tons, Captain W T Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal and general and 3 cabin and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo, and Mr J R Davis, Mr J Wright, Mr J N Kothari, 9 Natives and 150 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c with a general cargo and Mr Townsend, Mr McNeil, Capt Ashburner Mrs Gardiner, 17 Natives and 493 deck passengers.

THE P & O Co's steamer Peninsular, 2,919 tons, Captain R A Peters, sailed yesterday for Shanghai &c. with Cnina and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo Mr W H Wilson Mr and Mrs H Evens Rev J S and Mrs Stevenson Mrs and Mrs Throshell Rev C L Wilson Mr J Clowes Mr A P and Mrs Whittell Mrs and Miss Reynolds Mrs H P Wells Mr F Barradough, Miss D Garstang Mr and Mrs Bache'or and infant and Mr J Freedman. For Singapore Mr F J Boutt For Hongkong Mr and Mrs A B Avasia Mr D B Kavarana.

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R I M S Dufferin ... Capt T A L de Berry ... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Fylla ... Capt J S Ekeland ... Swedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 8

Alberto Treves ..2446 Crowe ... S C Italiana
Bucoros ..7595 Hutchins ... R A Willis
Caledonia ..3599 Tocqlet ... London ... P & O Co
Dwarka ..759 Moxon ... M M & Co
Euphorbia ... Stevens ... J M & O
Fernley ..2471 Forsyth ... Bombay Co
Grantley Hall ..2586 Jones ... K Nixon & Co
Hazeri ..911 Le Meise ... B & I S N Co
Ipswich ..515 Pelling ... Shah S N Co
Investigator ... S Mamoojee & Co
Kola ..570 Cole ... M M & Co
Kirkliee ..2575 Watson ... W & A Graham & Co
Lawada ..2124 Kilpatrick ... M M & Co
Lhasa ..936 Rothwell ... Karachi ... M M & Co
Maharaj ..1066 McCabe ... T Morrison & Co
Malta ..3900 Peters ... N F ... P & O S N Co
Maragon ..3279 Hodgson ... Repairing ... M M & Co
Nairn ..2324 Lessen ... K Nixon & Co
Nairung ..2867 Thomson ... T Morrison & Co
President ..3067 ... A Strands
Shah Jahan ..2566 Davison ... E Tejbhoy
Shah Nasir ..2755 Grant ... Shah N N Co
Scarthee ..2536 Clergy ... W & A G & Co
Singu ..1912 Taylor ... Rangoon ... W H Rothwell
Umsinga ..1895 Muller ... R A Willis
Waroonga ..1609 Bamber ... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Mackintosh	3043	Lennox	Aberdeen	10-1-08	F Muir & Co
D & E Singapore	2735	Taylor	...	...	W & A Graham & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Gore	Mauritius	5-1	B & I S N Co
H Ahmadi	640	Hughes	Jeddah	13-1	B & P S N Co
K Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull ... via Kchi	...	F M & Co
M Majidi	1939	Coster	Mauritius	18-1-08	B & P S N Co
O Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	...	N F	H A Hasanun
Q Mozaffari	1287	Milony	...	N F	B & P S N Co

H W D D

Bahadur	829	Fakeera	Inglore	10-1	Bo S N Co
Poonai	592	Shamseddin	Muagar	4-1	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Mgalore	10-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Moyori Maru ..2736 Hands ... Kobe ... 9-1-08 N Y Kaisha
2 R Rubattino ..3685 Cucchi ... Genoa ... 15-1 F & R S N Co
4 Levanzo ..2182 Belsito Shanghai 17-1 Horlo & R S N Co
5 Kybfels ..4996 Von Thulen ... Hburg ... 18-1 Glade & Co
6 Stanley Hall ..2659 Henderson ... K'chi ... 1-1 K Nixon & Co
8 Bohemia ..2305 Dabarich ... Trieste ... 16-1 A L S N Co
9 Chupra ..3945 England ... Antwerp ... 9-1-08 M M & Co
12 Ossana ..3507 Hayward ... ... 18-1 P & O Co
15 Zoroaster ..3275 Ewan ... Bhabnagar K ... K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 6
	Singu s	Taylor	Rangoon, Dec 29
	Umsinga s	Miller	Natal, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Ehrenfels s	Kuckins	Hamburg, &c
	Haidar s	Knudsen	Bangkok, &c
	Peninsular s	Peters	Shanghai, &c
	R I M S Dufferin s	Berry	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their por clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Moyori Maru, Hands, for Kobe &c
" Nairn, Lessin, for Calcutta
" Dwarka Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Stanley Hall, for Karachi, began to load yesterday

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—34 bales wool F Chimondas; 1,500 tons manganese ore, D B Lane and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kybfels s—42 cwt gum, R Reeve and Co.
Oceana s—10,700 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co., 3,675 cwt myrabollams; A Khimji, 7,000 cwt boneseal, Croft Mody and Co; 130 cwts horns, B Esmail; 130 cwts horns, E Sewjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—1,300 tons, manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.
Chupra s—330 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales twist, N Cursetji and Co; 300 bales cotton fly and waste C Heerji and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 120 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales cotton, 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 8 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.
Clan Mackintosh s—110 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co, 50½ cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 30 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 32 cwts myrabollams J A Begbie and Co; 143 cwts myrabollams, 103 cwts gum, 1,000 cwts ajmaseed, H M Dawoodson and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chupra s—330 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 3,516 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, S C Italiana; 50 bales cotton, Diwarkar and Co; 1,080 cwts gingellyseed, D Nanjee and Co; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubaltino s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotten, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Show Wallace and Co; 10 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubatino s—230, bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

R Rubattino s—667 cwts gingellyseed, S C Italiana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Mayori Maru s—201 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

A WOODEN structure is being put up at the north end of the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, which, it is understood, is to be used as a temporary court. At present the courts are insufficient to accommodate all the judges in town. Mr. Justice Eve has had to sit in the Old Hall in Lincoln's Inn.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." For it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 7.] [BOMBAY, *January* 8.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	84 1/8		1/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	85 3/4	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102 1/4		1/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 13/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London		26 3/4		7/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	26 15/16		7/8
Do.	in New York ...	58 3/8	2 1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·16 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·50 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4 85 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		6	since 2 Inst	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 7/8		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8	un	chgd
	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/4	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		4 3/8		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £12,5 000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32 unchanged.

* Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by covering purchases.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	...61,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·10 +0/3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·6	5·69	5·70	5·71	5·71
+08	+08	+07	+07	+06
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·71	5·68	5·66	5·49	
+07	+05	+06	+05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 57,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 66,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·10 —10
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·66—09 } Advanced early owing to southern spinners said to be bidding more freely and declined later through liquidation.
Do. do. May 10·62—09

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton —11 7/16 +1/16
Futures—Month of March 10·99 —03
Do. do. May 10·90 —03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 51 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/16 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3s. 4 3/4d. Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"D. Balduino," "Merton Hall."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rs	3,000	Kowcit	Kola	H E H Aliana
4 Bundles Rs	8,000	Muscat	Kola	Comptoir National
1 Box gold Bullions	189			
Sovereigns	17,805	Aden	Oceana	C Khushal
Gold Coins	16,345			
1 Bundle Sovs	4,500	Jeddah	Moshtari	O Heerjee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money—

Bank rate 7 per cent.

Exchange—

Being Council Bill day there has not been much doing in the market to-day. Rates remain steady, the general quotations being 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, but with 1s. 3 31/32d. on demand available at several Banks. Credits are scarce at very few have been placed at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 Months' Sight although some Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 1/4d. Far Eastern rates are firm, but few bills are offered.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.	
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d. to	31/32
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d. to	1/4
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 13/32d.	
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139	1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	143	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150	3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	191	1/2

Government Paper—

There has not been much doing in the Government Paper market to-day. At opening ready was quoted at 96 1/4 and the settlement at 96 5/16 but at the close there is no change in either position. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 3/16 ready and 96 5/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96·4
1st Settlement...	"	96·5

Bullion—

On Tuesday Bar Silver in London advanced 7/8 to 26 3/4 ready and 26 15/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was up 2 1/2 cents at 58 3-8. Locally the market was fairly excited and advanced steadily from 67 1/8 ex-duty at opening to 68 5-8 at the close. Forward rates have also advanced and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	4	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	68	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	67	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	67	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report—

Our market opened quiet with prices rather easier, and has been dull throughout the day, the business doing for the time of year being very meagre. Exporters are doing little or nothing and in the bazaar business is restricted. We close quiet as under:—

Ready cotton is also moving slowly and the daily turn-over is small.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	27¾	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	26½ 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	229/30	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	222/23	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	217	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	217	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	201/2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	194/94 1/2	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	189	"
Good Westerns ...	238	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	261	"

Liverpool Opener—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 34,000 "

Future Delivery Prices—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·55	5·66	5·67	5·68	5·63
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
5·68	5·65	5·57	5·46	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—

The market is steady as under with a bette enquiry.

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0
April-May ... ... " 8 9 6

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet but steady with little or no change in rates.

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May... Rs. 9 6 0

Gingellyseed—

The market is again steadier, but there is not much doing.

We quote:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62 0 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	61 0 0
Black Kutni	"	56 0 0
White Havre...	"	62 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	63 8 0

Poppyseed—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 11 1 0
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed—

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 8 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed—

Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed—

Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS—

Rs. 45 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 5 6
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks—

Bombay	1,387 1/2
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/3

Mills—

David	388 3/4
Manockji Petit	3,187 1/2

Miscellaneous—

Bidbam Pile & Co.	128
Bamankua Manganese	8 3/4
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	250
Colaba Land and Mill	1,017 1/2

Railways—

Amritsar-Patti	109
Tapti Valley	427

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended yesterday:—

Cotton	1,212 3 bales
Wheat	2,547 cwts
Linseed	63 "
Rapeseed	15 "
Gingellyseed	6,525 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	2,291 "
Castorseed	1,387 "
Rice	5,864 "
Myrabollams	13,524 "
Cottonseed	8,118 "
Mowraseed	285 "
Gram	1,379 "
Joowar	4,243 "
Maize	941 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th January 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th Dec. 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs.	Jan. 4. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	96,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	56,60,193	35,31,092
Public Deposits at Branches ...	56,24,726	50,81,832
Other Deposits ...	7,94,20,813	8,32,15,501
Post Bills ...	14,756	11,026
Sundries ...	27,34,200	23,34,045
Rs.	11,30,54,690	11,38,74,416
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,21,27,197	1,21,22,324
Other authorised Securities ...	23,40,958	22,13,598
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,44,50,958	1,43,35,922
Loans do. do. do. ...	2,12,64,458	2,09,74,918
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,80,77,448	2,74,31,542
Dead Stock ...	3,30,746	3,30,884
Stamps ...	5,099	5,687
Bullion ...	4,55,119	4,41,290
Balances with other Banks ...	18,07,790	9,86,567
Sundries ...	3,71,698	3,45,315
Cash ...	3,18,33,220	3,28,18,523
	11,30,54,690	11,38,74,416

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 8.

Freights.—The same stagnant condition prevails with a distinct downward tendency. No rain has fallen which makes the position more gloomy than ever.

Engagements.—The Hansa line, Hamburg ready, 450 tons is quoted at 10s. January, 2,000 tons 11s. 6d. late January; 1,500 tons 11s. February; 2,000 tons 11s. 6d. the Wilson line Hull, January, 500 tons, 9s. February; 1,000 tons, 9s., Chugondass, Antwerp, February, 300 tons 10s.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

TO MOTORISTS:—

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Ring out the false, ring in the true."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROVES—January 1, at "Templeton," Ootacamund, the wife of F. W Groves, of a son.
ORCHARD—December 26, at Kyaukse, Upper Burma, the wife of F. S. Orchard, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
LUDDINGTON—December 29, at Karachi, the wife of Captain W. J. C. Luddington, East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHBURNER—BAYLEY—January 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, Captain Lionel Forbes Ashburner, M.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Robert Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., to Ethel Hermione, second daughter of Charles Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.
HUNTER-PHILLIPS—MILNER—December 28, at St. John's Church, Meerut, the Rev. W. L. Pritchett Shaw, Hunter Innis Hunter-Phillips of the Bank of Upper India, Ld., son of David Hunter-Phillips, to Elsie only daughter of the late John Henry Milner of Simla.

DEATHS.

BRANDRETH—December 10, at 32, Elvaston Place, London, Edward Lyall Brandreth, J. P., late Indian Civil Service, aged 84.
FERGUSSON—December 15, at Esriaferry, Elie, Fife, Charlotte Hamilton widow of Major Home Mackay Fergusson, Madras Staff Corps, aged 74 years.
GUTTERSON—January 4, at the residence of her father, Mr. R. B. Gutterson, Pursewalkam, Miss Stella Gertrude, aged 28 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 3-17m., 3-44a. Low water, 9-41m., 9-14a.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, annual festival, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics Institute, lecture by Professor Sharp, on "A Glimpse of Greece," 6-30 p.m.
Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Bombay Club.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Billiard Match, Stevenson vs. Dastur, International Union Club, near Ballivala's Theatre, Grant Road, 6-15 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 10th, First Quarter, 7h. 22·9 p.m.; Jan. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 6·9m. p.m.; Jan. 26th, Last Quarter, 8h. 31·3m. p.m.; Jan. 4th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.; Jan. 19th, in Apogee, 7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 10.—P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 4-6m., 4-52a.; Low water, 10-45m., 10-23a.
Saturday, January 11.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 18m.; High water, 5-1m., 6-15a. Low water, 11-52m., 11-36a.
Sunday, January 12.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 6-3m., 7-46a. Low water, 0·57a.
Monday, January 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 7-14m., 9-5a. Low water, 1-29m. 1-54a.
Tuesday, January 14.—Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 8-26m., 9-57a. Low water, 2-54m., 2-44a.
Wednesday, January 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. B. L. H. Annual Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers, Santa Cruz, 7-30a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 9-24m., 10-40a. Low water, 3-51m., 3-27a.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Zoological Collection:—Red sided Eclectus (Eclectus pectoralis) by Mr. Pirkamalishah; Indian antelope (antilope cervicapra) by Mr. K. C. Karanjia; four See See partridges (ammoperdix bonhami) by the Honorary Secretary, Natural History Society.

TRUSTING A NEW SERVANT.—Mr. G. Lafrenais of the Government Telegraphs gave his servant the sum of Rs. 50 to purchase a money order from the Post Office. The man has not been heard of since. He was a new servant and his whereabouts are not known. The Police are making inquiries in the matter.

CONTRABAND MEAT.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, four native women were charged with importing about a hundred pounds of buffalo meat into Bombay without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate fined two of them Rs. 40 each, one Rs. 45 and one Rs. 50.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Umpuli," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Sunday the 12th January. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P.M. on Monday the 13th Idem.

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeil, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ...	Guard of Honor ... Keri Kaps
Overture ...	Fra Diavolo ... Aubir
Selection ...	Leslie Stuart's Songs ... E Allen
Valse ...	Love's Last Word ... Chemisene
Selection ...	The Shamrock ... Middleton
Cake Walk ...	At a Georgia Camp Meeting ... Kerry Mills

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Ambaji Sidoo, a labourer. Girji, wife of the deceased, deposed that on Monday noon the deceased returned home from work followed by his master and a clerk. He gave the latter Rs. 100, which amount he took out from his box. The master said that the money belonged to him and that the deceased had stolen the same. Next morning the deceased was found lying in his bed breathing heavily. He was taken to hospital where it was found he was suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the afternoon. The Coroner's Surgeon also attributed death to opium-poisoning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CAUSING HURT.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Alfred De Silva, a mistry, was charged with causing hurt to Amir Baba, a Mahomedan dealer in sand. It appears from the evidence that the complainant was passing the accused's house on Tuesday night when a dog barked at him. The complainant, finding that the animal belonged to the accused, told the latter to keep it chained so that it might not annoy and frighten people in the street. Some dispute ensued and the accused took a stick from his room and struck the complainant. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 40, out of which amount Rs. 25 were awarded to the complainant. If the fine was not paid the alternative was three weeks' hard labour.

A PERFORMANCE IN AID OF CHARITY.—The Maharashtra Dramatic Company gave a performance last Friday at the Grand Theatre, of their popular play "The Kichak Vadh," in aid of Lala Lajpatrai's Famine Relief Funds. The name of the guest of the evening was enough to draw a crowded house,—visitors from the Punjab and other distant provinces being conspicuous by their large numbers. Mr. Gupte, of the Poona Bar, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Company, in a neat speech in which he eulogised the Lala for his services to the country, with special reference to the noble work undertaken in aid of the famine-stricken. Lala Lajpatrai warmly thanked the Company for their liberal donation to the famine funds and complimented the actors upon their attempt at raising the moral tone of theatricals in the Maratha country.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DHANJI NURSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ROBERT DYER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices to the creditor, which was granted.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY ESUFFBHOY.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the rule for revocation of the adjudication order. The learned counsel said that the other side had given their consent. His Lordship granted the application.

RE LATIF KARIM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for time to file the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvents have had no access to their books during the Christmas vacation. His Lordship granted one month's extension of time.

RE AGA MAHOMED ALI AKBAR SHIRAZI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, which expired that day.

RE HIRJI MULJI.

Mr. Manker appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent; and by consent, the hearing of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition, was postponed.

RE LALLUBHOY CHAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for the examination of certain persons under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application and fixed the examination a week hence.

RE MUSA JAN MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE BHOWANIDAS NARONDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, Motiji Premji, applied for an adjudication order against the insolvent. The learned counsel read an affidavit in support of his application, which stated that the insolvents had left their usual place of business. His Lordship granted the order applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gangadas Hargovan Sha; Valabji Lalji Thakar; Nasarvanji Cowasji Daruvala; Gassumbhoy Ismailbhoy Shaik; Shaik Mahomed Noorbux; Jan Mahomed Rahim Cutchi; Shanker Sadashiv Paradkar; and Shaik Husein Ismail Nagri.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MURDER.

Judge and Jury Differ.

In the Appeal Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an extraordinary case of murder, in which a reference was made to their Lordships by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Poona, on the ground that the verdict of "Not Guilty" delivered in a trial for murder conducted against Krishna Kashiram, a carpenter, and Bala Vithoba, his accomplice, (30), was not only utterly perverse, but amazingly so. Accused were charged with causing the deaths of Sirchand Saganchand Gujar, a rich grain dealer of Dahu, in the Haveli Taluka, and of

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1908.

LIFE IN NIGERIA.

INTEREST in Nigeria increases as the number of our countrymen going into voluntary exile grows and literature on our African possessions multiplies. The latest addition to that literature is Mrs. Larymore's volume "A Resident's Wife in Nigeria" which Messrs. Routledge and Sons have just published. Mrs. Larymore holds with one who says: "The best way of travelling is to ride on a horse through country where there are no railways and no roads, and where, accordingly, the people are rooted and untroubled in mind and do as little work as they can. Such travelling, it is not to be questioned, makes the best books." Mrs. Larymore's is at all events a good book, and from its pages we get some vivid pictures of life in Nigeria which resemble, to some extent, life in other tropical countries. The writer gives her experiences of five years in Nigeria after a sojourn of some time in Sierra Leone, which, in spite of its undeniable beauty, is the possessor of a most unpleasant climate and the impossibility of getting horse exercise and the necessity of continually ascending or descending steep hills, either on foot, or worse still in a hamm ock. The life there was distasteful to persons who had just completed four years of the free and active life of Indian military stations, so Nigeria came as a relief—a matter for the superfluous sojourner in India to make a note of. Warned against proceeding thither and told that there was not a tree or a blade of grass anywhere, the writer often smiled to herself over that pithy saying while marching through magnificent forests and miles of open, grassy, park-like country. Indian experience of mofussil life and of camping in Kashmere appears to be now admirable training for Nigeria, though the amenities and conveniences of Indian life are not to be found there. Lokoja, however, does not seem an undesirable place for residence. It is situated most picturesquely on a strip of level ground encircled by hills and the Niger. Above the native town towers the Patti hill, a flat-topped mountain some eight hundred feet high, on the summit of which, originally, there was a town and many acres of cultivation. The town has vanished, but traces of old farms can easily be seen and the former occupiers are even now anxious to return to their perch and build a new village, though it is hoped that the English community will be able to form a new station on the breezy hill-top instead of grilling down by the river bank. Further recourse of Anglo-Indians may teach Englishmen now there how to make life more bearable.

Describing the people encountered, Mrs. Larymore narrates an incident which shows that they have come more or less under the influence of the Missionary but are nevertheless inclined to think for themselves. She tells us how Ganna, a political agent and a strict Mahomedan, Daniel an interpreter and a Christian convert with more zeal than tact or knowledge, and Bramia a Senegalese soldier, entered on one occasion upon a theological discussion and, like their enlightened and civilised white brethren in England, got so heated and furious in their argument that Ganna only averted bloodshed by a happy suggestion that they should go to the white man and arbitrate. Daniel commenced the debate by denouncing all Mahomedans and, incidentally, such dogs of heathens as Senegalese and such like. Their hearts and consciences were of the blackest, he said, and he drew vivid pictures of their final fate and destination. Asked to describe his own creed he compared God to a kind of scorpion. "When man do bad he turn up him tail-so-and bite him proper. If a man do good then God just leave him." They were given the dogma, the plain doctrine of one God and Father of all, Christian and Mahomedan, black and white and every living creature, whether known as Allah, God or Le Bon Dieu. Ganna replied: "True, true, thank God," "Ce'st ca," observed the Senegalese, but Daniel sniffed with contempt and retired evidently considering such doctrines milk and water as compared with his own fiery ultimatums. Which incident reminded the author of another at Accra, where a "boy" who had learned to read and had become a Christian, delighted to read Bible stories aloud to the orderly and selected Jonah and the whale. The orderly listened with round eyes and growing incredulity and at the conclusion remarked emphatically: "That no dam lie!" "Dam lie! you say?" was the retort; Dis be Bible, if you say Bible be lie, you go hell one time!" "Don't care," said the orderly doggedly, "p'raps I go hell, I don't know, but I no fit to believe that story dam lie!" The outraged little reader, we are told, trotted off with his Bible under his arm and wrath in his heart.

All the towns of importance are described by Mrs. Larymore who, dwelling on a visit to Hadeija, observes that the whole circumstances, compared with its stormy events which took place there two years later, are illustrative of a point frequently noticed, on hearing accounts of the peaceful journeys of missionaries and sportsmen and of the perfect hospitality and friendliness they have found everywhere; that it is one thing to travel independently through the unknown parts of Africa and quite another to administrate them successfully; introducing, of necessity, unpopular measures and restraining undesirable existing customs. Sportsmen have travelled all through the Munshi country, where the natives have proved themselves aggressive and inimical to a degree towards any effort to establish law and order. This is a fact, observes Mrs. Larymore, "commonly overlooked by those who, with insufficient knowledge of the immense difficulties confronting a Government in territories such as these, are inclined to condemn wholesale and belittle the necessity of punitive expeditions and display of force." When visited by the author dense masses of people gathered to give her party a welcome—the ground being kept by four or five hundred cavalry, their horses loaded with jingling brass armour and head-pieces, neighing, squealing and kicking, but forced to stand comparatively still, stirrup touching stirrup with a military precision that would not have disgraced any regiment of British cavalry. The soldiers were fine big men, splendidly turned out, and sat like living statues but for the bright, restless black eyes between the folds of white cloth. Mrs. Larymore was impressed by Hadeija, its Chief and its people, and she adds: "I am thankful not to have known then that so soon those peaceful streets would echo with war-cries, and bloodshed and death be dealt out with a just, though unsparing hand, for the sake of civilisation and progress." The volume contains much practical advice to intending visitors or settlers in Nigeria. The household, it seems, all over West Africa, is by no means the complicated affair that one has to cope with in India, and housekeeping is reduced to the greatest simplicity. Still all servants there are both lazy and stupid. Vegetables are uncertain quantities and animals being badly slaughtered and cut up without regard to joints, the beef is really useless except for making soup or mince—so tough is it. The mutton usually grows on a goat and is also tough, which accounts for the eternal chicken taking so prominent a place in the day's menu. Altogether life in Nigeria bears a very strong resemblance to life in this country.

THE HERO OF ARRAH.

RICHARD VICARS BOYLE whose death has just occurred at the age of 86 was one of the heroes of the Mutiny and his name is imperishably connected with the siege and gallant defence of Arrah in Behar on the road from Patna to Benares. Boyle was a Public Works Engineer employed in constructing the East Indian Railway and had a house in Arrah which became famous during the Mutiny. Owing to the successful resistance made by Boyle and his handful of men at that house against the efforts of thousands of mutinied sepoys and other insurgents for full eight days, from July 2nd to August 3rd, the Mutiny in Western Behar met with a great check, but for which Calcutta itself would have been in imminent danger. Patna in the vicinity of Arrah was known to be the head-quarters of the Wahabis, the dangerous sect of fanatics who aimed at the destruction of our rule. The sepoys had mutinied in Dinajpore and were marching on Arrah which was in a helpless state. Col. Malleson thus speaks of the great danger then imminent. "A great disaster in Western Behar any time before the end of August would, if energetically followed up, have been fatal for the moment to British interests in Calcutta. Had the rebel sepoys taken Arrah, the entire province would have risen. Kunwar Singh, the rebel leader, who cared little for Delhi, but who had wrongs, deeply felt, to avenge in Calcutta, would, there can be no doubt, have directed the risen masses towards the capital. There was nothing to stop his progress. There were, in Eastern Behar, and at Barrackpur, native regiments who would have joined him. He was one of the few of the rebel leaders who had the instincts of a real general. It is difficult to see how under such circumstances, Calcutta would have escaped." That it did escape was due, primarily, to three men: to William Tayler for maintaining order throughout Western Behar until reinforcements could reach Calcutta; to Vicars Boyle for his prescience in victualling and storing with ammuniation a house in which the residents of Arrah could find refuge and defence; and to Vincent Eyre for his relief of the Arrah garrison. Except for the prompt action of these three men, all the gallantry in the world, according to the same authority, would have been ineffectual to save the Lower Provinces from a convulsion infinitely more dangerous, and fraught with greater permanent misfortune for British India, than either the seizure of Delhi or the rising of Oude. The survivors of the bearers of those names may be assured that to them and not to the tardily acting Government which they served, history, and posterity instructed by history, will attribute the saving of the province of Bengal from a disaster which, though it would ultimately have been retrieved, would have dealt a blow at British domination in India, the effects of which would have been felt even in the times yet to come." Boyle was the last survivor among these three men who have rendered such a momentous service to the Empire at a most critical period. We are more apt to remember great and brilliant names like those of Havelock and Outram and the Lawrences, and are rather apt to forget the lesser men who at stray points did their best to uphold our name and rule, and whose sagacity and valour contributed much towards the salvation of our Empire in those dreadful months of '57. These latter were none the less heroes, and their heroism is obscured only because that quality was then found in such splendid profusion among our men. All the minor poets and dramatists of the Elizabethan era, like Ben Jonson, Beamont and Fletcher and many another are outshone by the blazing splendour of Shakespeare and Marlowe, but would in any other age, less prolific of genius, have stood out as poets of the first rank; so these men, of whom Vicars Boyle was one, would at any other period than that of the Mutiny so prolific in heroism, have shone forth by the heroic deeds they performed. As it is, Arrah and its heroic defence under Boyle, form but a minor episode in the great story of '57, and are known to chiefly those who go into details of that memorable history. But this episode of which Boyle is the hero is very entrancing, and the perusal of it in the graphic pages of the third volume of Kaye which has been cancelled and not now reprinted, will well repay perusal.

ON CORONATIONS.

THE new King of Sweden who has determined to forego the luxury of a coronation, is not the only living monarch who has never been crowned. Wilhelm II. has been German Emperor for nearly twenty years, yet he has never had a king-making. Nor must it be assumed from these facts that the love for mediæval pageantry is on the decline. Never, in fact, has there been so much national pomp and splendour as in 1901—the year of all the pageants. Even the Lord Mayors' show was marked out from its modern predecessors by the element of historic pageantry, with figures and trappings emblematic of the times of the six Edwardian kings who reigned before the House of Hanover began. And next year London will try to cap Oxford, St. Albans, and Bury St. Edmunds with a colossal show of its own. The love of the spectacular is as keen now as it was in the days when Pepys elbowed his way through the throng at the crowning of the king whom he had brought back from the Hague. None of us can now-a-days see what Pepys saw—the King's Champion ride into Westminster Abbey, and throw down his gauntlet to all and sundry the enemies of Charles Stuart, nor can we hope to see such a sorry struggle in the sacred pile between the King's footmen and the Barons of the Cinque Ports for the possession of the Coronation Canopy as he saw. Nor can we now-a-days, at the society dinners after the Coronation, "wonder to see how the ladies do tipple," as did Pepys, who, by the way, could always drink *his* share. A coronation has an immense fascination when it can be carried out with the maximum of panoply and state, as in London, and when the monarch is safe in the knowledge of the impregnability of his position, and has the commensurate wealth and the love of his people. Those are the elements which made the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra so entirely successful, and they are the elements which account for the absence of the crowning in the careers of the Swedish and Prussian monarchs. It is inconceivable that anything in this world could give so much pleasure to the heart of a man like the German Emperor as a crowning, but the indefiniteness of his position made a coronation undesireable; while in Stockholm such a ceremony would be but a poor imitation of the show as known in London, and not much more imposing than the Coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud in Christiania, at which the chief dignitaries were attired in ordinary evening dress.

THE INCREASE OF FAMINE.

THE weekly report of season and crop prospects published in the *Gazette of India* is somewhat mournful reading. On all sides a lack of rain is recorded and the reports from the different provinces generally show that bad times are expected even when they are not already acknowledged. In the United Provinces prices exceed scarcity rates and are still rising despite well stocked markets and continued importations from the Punjab. The weekly report on famine and scarcity says that distress is increasing both in extent and severity. There are relief works in five and test works in ten districts, those most affected being Gonda, Allahabad, Bahraich, Jalaun and Mirzapur. Altogether there are 68,404 on works and 32,928 on gratuitous relief, a total of 1,01,332 for the Province, this being an increase of 43,419 on the previous week's figures. In Bengal the figures are still small, but the total of 3,429 this week has to be compared with a total of only 66 last week. In Bombay the increase is only 22 and in the Native States the totals are recorded as being the same as last week, namely 21,834 on relief works and 1,013 on gratuitous relief, and with such figures it seems doubtful whether the figures for the present week are at all correct, and when the proper returns are received it will probably be seen that a large increase has taken place. At present the United Provinces and the Native States of Central India are the heaviest sufferers, but there are plenty of signs to indicate that the trouble will not be confined to these areas.

WITH reference to communications which have lately appeared in the Press regarding a Circular said to have been issued by the Bombay Customs House with reference to infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act by traders up-country, we are authorised by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to state that no Circular of the kind mentioned has been promulgated in Bombay under the authority of the Collector of Customs, who, we are further given to understand, has no intention of proposing or sanctioning any alteration in the present form of procedure. The Committee of the Chamber moreover do not propose to make any representation to Government with the object of modifying the present provisions of the Act.

AT noon yesterday Mr. Bickel, Swedish Consul in Bombay, went on board the Cruiser "Fylgia." On his leaving the vessel a salute of seven guns was fired in his honour.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Riojun Maru" arrived at Colombo yesterday.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Capri," from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

THE *Englishman* learns that the practice of handcuffing prisoners in Court is to be discontinued in Press sedition cases, unless violence or rescue from Police custody is apprehended.

WE regret to record the death in Edinburgh, on the 19th December, after a very serious operation, of the wife of Mr. John Kyd, who was for many years Manager of the Madras Branch of the National Bank of India.

THE Directors of Brooke, Bond and Co., Ltd. the well-known tea merchants, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half year ended the 10th November.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th November last amounted to Rs. 14,403, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,652. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th November last were Rs. 2,34,403, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 29,078.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th November last amounted to Rs. 2,279, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 572. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th November last were Rs. 37,083, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 647.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th November last amounted to Rs. 5,007, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs.1,022. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th November last were Rs. 82,715, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,991.

A PETITION has been submitted to the officiating Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by the Indian Station-masters, Assistant Station-masters, and clerks of the line, asking him to receive a deputation for the purpose of laying their grievances before him. The petition states that the present condition of the country makes it impossible to live without an enhancement of salaries.

ACCORDING to a London cablegram to the "Ceylon Observer," a meeting of the Brazilian Rubber Trust was held on the 30th December, at which the Chairman hoped that Government were aware of the advantage of extended planting and that they would reduce the export duty. He stated that though the price became eighteen pence, Brazil would continue to produce. The collectors were increasing their working periods.

CAPTAIN H. B. MORRIS, of Gravesend, has succeeded in sailing the Doric, 119 tons, an ordinary Thames barge, without assistance from any other form of craft, from London to South America. Captain Beckwith, in charge of the Norvic, 190 tons, a sister barge, from the Thames to the same destination, was only less successful in respect of the time in which the voyage was accomplished. The barges were rigged as ketches. Each master had a crew of four men. They started together, but separated in the Bay of Biscay. The Doric reached Para in fifty-six days. The Norvic was on the open ocean ninety-six days.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

I HAVE nothing but praise for the address delivered by Dewan Bahadhoor Ambalal Desai as president of the Industrial Conference at Surat. He took an able and comprehensive survey of the industrial situation in India. He is too good a patriot and too sensible a man to be blind to the shortcomings of his own countrymen. His observations about the Swadeshi and Boycott movements were sound and wholesome, and they are particularly satisfactory as representing the views of the Moderate party. He dissociated himself from the rancorous spirit in which the Irreconcileables have been promoting the boycott propaganda. The Dewan Bahadhoor being a shrewd and hard-headed man, did not affect to despise Government aid and co-operation; nor was it to be expected that he should express a silly hatred and abhorrence of all things alien, or say a word in approval of the violence and intimidation practised by boycott bigots. With respect to its industrial and commercial development the country is labouring under some serious disadvantages, such as the widespread and chronic poverty and the general ignorance of the masses, the absence of scientific and practical skill, and the lack of commercial enterprise. Granting the poverty of the country, it cannot be allowed as a sufficient excuse for its low and dependent condition. Indians hold government securities of the total value of fifty-five crores, and they have thirteen crores, besides, in the Savings banks. The ignorant multitude has not yet got over the economic blindness which favours hoarding. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of the total wealth which is lying useless, but which being devoted to industrial pursuits would increase and multiply. There is no doubt, however, that the hoarded capital must, in the aggregate, be enormous, but it is not likely to be brought into circulation, unless there is a very appreciable rise in the general standard of education and intelligence. It must, at the same time, be recognized that although the total capital, which may be directed towards remunerative enterprises, makes an impressive figure, when taken in the lump, we must not forget that it is distributed over an immense area, and divided among a vast number. If an average can be arrived at, I am afraid it will come to a very limited sum per head. We cannot find fault with men of very modest means, who will shrink from venturing perhaps, the savings of a lifetime in concerns whose success is not assured. But there are great capitalists, as well as very small money-holders, and they might well be expected, in imitation of the splendid example of the late Mr. Tata, to look out for new fields, in which they may employ their resources with profit to themselves and also to their countrymen. The Indian who introduces a new industry in the country, or opens a new field of enterprise here or abroad, is a true benefactor of his race.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

Let us, by all means, strive hard and earnestly to improve the methods of Government. But this should not be the only object of our patriots. There should be a co-ordinate advance all along the line. Administrative reforms, by themselves, will not keep people from starving, nor will they bring, by some strange miracle, an accession of untold wealth into the country. India will emerge from its state of general poverty and helplessness, as it advances in trade, manufacture and industries, and becomes gradually a self-contained country depending as little as possible on foreign imports. As the people will grow in riches and enlightenment, they will become a power in the land, and political progress will follow as almost an inevitable consequence. The spirit of the presidential address was reflected in the resolutions which were subsequently carried. They recognized the value of Government co-operation, and there was a readiness on the part of the Conference to appreciate the steps taken by the various administrations for the industrial development of the country. The action of the Governments of the United and Central Provinces in undertaking an industrial survey within their respective areas was gratefully acknowledged, and a similar survey of the entire country was recommended.

SWADESHISM—A FEW FACTS.

Everybody, Government included, favours honest Swadeshism. In this respect, Bengal talks and Bombay acts. Bengal creates the spirit which feeds the movement, and Bombay profits by it. The forward sales effected at the last Dewali were a significant evidence of the extent to which it has permeated the masses. Whereas only about 4,000 bales of Manchester goods were bargained for, the local mills were able to effect the sale of as many as 40,000 bales. Till within a few years back, weaving formed but an insignificant part of the textile mills of Bombay. Now millowners are going in largely for it, and they have all they can do to supply the home market with their productions. Country-made *dhotars* are said to be fast driving out foreign *dhotars* from the market. Lawn cloth and several other varieties are similarly produced by the factories, and they all find a ready sale in the country. I am informed by some of my commercial acquaintances, who had gone to England on business, that Manchester is already getting uneasy over the new spirit, in so far as it affects its trade prospects. Some manufacturers told my informants that but for the partition of Bengal, the Swadeshi movement would not have taken its present hold on the country, and Manchester would have continued to enjoy a free scope for its goods in the Indian market. If the result is the direct outcome of Lord Curzon's policy, then, indeed, he was a friend of India in disguise! The spirit, as it exhibits itself in its political aspect, is deplorably evil. But in so far as it supplies an impetus to the national awakening, in so far as it is directed towards developing the resources of India, it is a great blessing. Within the space of five years, Bombay has made a striking advance in various fields of practical activity. Banks have been established with native capital and under native management. A steamship company has been projected, and a commencement has been made in the business of insurance. A number of industries have also grown up in other parts of India within the last decade or two, and others are sure to follow. The country produces much of its own coal, and if the Steel and Iron Trust of Mr. Tata succeeds, it will be an enormous gain to the public. A great deal will depend on the energy and enterprise of the people themselves. But those fanatics who say that in this, as, indeed, in everything else, they must forswear the initiative and co-operation of Government, are terribly mistaken. Nor should we shun foreign capital, if it is needed for the development of the country. It would certainly be best to work with our own capital; but failing that, it would be better to develop the country with foreign capital than to adopt the dog in the manger policy and not develop it at all.

MR. LAJPATRAI AND THE CONGRESS.

Lala Lajpatrai has made a new discovery. The present split between the two factions was due to the machinations of designing persons who were the enemies of both. The theory is no doubt original, but it is simply absurd. There are Indians who attribute everything to the enemy. According to them plague and famine, disease and poverty are entirely his doing. If we were to accept the Lala's theory, he is doing scant justice to the intelligence of the men who, but for the enemy, would have dwelt together in peace and amity. The Lala wishes the Extremists to be retained as an important wing of the Congress. If there was any hope of a coalition between the rival parties before, it must vanish after the outrageous scenes enacted in the Congress pandal. Each side must now go its own way, and the Lala will go his own, which I have no doubt will be in company with the Extremists. Mr. Lajpatrai, whatever he may be, deserves credit for the attitude he maintained throughout the recent agitation. He acted very sensibly in refusing the honour which was sought to be thrust upon him, and in loyally upholding the nomination of Dr. Ghose. For a man of his temperament, embittered by exile, his self-restraint was commendable. There is, I think, a great deal of reasonableness in him, and his influence with the Extremists may be directed towards restraining their excesses. But if ever he attempts to do this he runs the risk of being thrown over by his infuriated partisans. The fate of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, universally acclaimed but yesterday as king of Bengal, crowned and anointed, the darling of students, and the hero of many Congresses might serve as a warning and an example to demagogues.

RELIGIOUS TRUST FUNDS.

The Parsis are divided into opposite camps over the decision of Mr. Justice Davar on Baj Rojgar trusts providing for certain ceremonies for the benefit of the dead. He has held these trusts to be valid, in contravention of the decisions of his predecessors who pronounced them to be void, because they conflicted with the law against the perpetuity of such settlements. As Mr. Davar has gone against previous decisions in this respect, some other Judge, dealing with a similar case hereafter, may go against him, and it is therefore, the desire of the orthodox section to have his judgment confirmed on appeal, so that it may have the stamp of finality. The Parsi Panchayet, which is naturally favourable to orthodoxy, desires the confirmation. The reform party, on the other hand, constituting a vigorous minority, has some cogent arguments to advance against Mr. Davar's pronouncement. They admit that on the evidence before him the learned Judge was right in arriving at his conclusion, but they maintain that the evidence tendered before him was all one-sided, and that the testimony of Zoroastrian schools holding the contrary view was sedulously kept back. They contend that the Baj Rojgar ceremonies, in all their elaborate detail, were not enjoined by the faith of Zoroaster, but that they have been prescribed in much later works, which cannot claim the sanctity and authority of the tenets of the prophet. The performance of these ceremonies in persetuity being unnecessary, the money held in trust for them was a mere waste; and as orthodoxy is still strong among the Parsis, the liberals are aghast at the prospect of large sums being thus locked up for ever, which might otherwise be available for useful purposes. The orthodox sentiment, on the other hand, is deep and widespread, and it will receive a grievous wound if Mr. Davar's judgment were reversed. May not people do what they like with their own? they ask; and they fail to understand why the State should prevent their purchasing eternal welfare for their soul with their own money. Time will go on making a steady accession to the ranks of the reform party, and a day will come when they will command a majority. But that day is distant yet; and in the meanwhile, we have to reckon with the religious feelings of the overwhelming majority on the other side that is deeply interested in the issue.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave, out of India, on private affairs, from 18th January to 21st August, Major F. J. Duncan, D. S. O., 2nd Royal Scots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

Approval has been given to an exchange between Lieutenant H. N. Jackson, 26th Cavalry and Lieutenant J. Ramwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Sergeant Major T Drayson, 42nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of Quarter Master.

Lieutenant J. V. Ramsden, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed Ade-de-Camp to Major General Alderson.

Captain Asser, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Captain Schrottey, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India on the 8th January on appointment to the Ordnance Department in India.

Lieutenant Landon 35th Horse, has been appointed to the Burma Military police.

Major Dunsterville and Major Tighe, 20th Punjabis, are appointed Commandant and 2nd in Command respectively of that regiment.

Lieut Ling 3rd Sappers, and Miners, is appointed an Assistant Inspecting Officer, of the Imperial Service Sappers.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question regarding the rate of staff salary admissible to officers of the Indian Army who may be promoted to "pro tem" appointment whilst at the Staff College and have decided to allow these officers the benefits of the higher rates of pay pertaining to such appointments.

Lieut-Colonel Barrard, Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, has been appointed to officiate as Surveyor-General when Colonel F. B. Longe proceeds on leave next month.

The head-quarters of the Inspector of Gymnasia in India have been transferred from Lucknow to Kasauli

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr Joseph Baptista presiding.

ALTERATION AT THE FLORAL FOUNTAIN.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated: "With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4359 of the 28th November last, I have the honour to forward herewith a plan showing a proposed alteration at the Floral Fountain. The proposals contemplate the removal of the palms, the grass plot and the railing which at present surround the fountain and the provision of a four feet foot-path in their place. By this arrangement the circle will be considerably contracted and a much larger space will be rendered available for being added to the road, while the footpath will form a promenade for the fountain and a refuge to persons wishing to cross the road. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 3,200, as per accompanying estimate, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of this amount from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose."

The grant was sanctioned.

EXTENSION OF TRAM LINE AT TARDEO.

A letter from Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit and 282 others was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. The letter was as follows:—

"We have the honour to submit for favourable consideration the following suggestion in connection with the extension of the Electric Tramway line at the Tardeo Terminus. The work of extension which is being carried on just now will, under the present arrangements, extend over the Falkland Road Bridge as far as the Petit Mills only. It is respectfully suggested that the question of its further extension to the junction of the Warden, Worlee, Clerk and Peddar Roads may be taken into consideration, and, if, the idea is approved of, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, may be requested to take the work in hand. There can be no two opinions as to the public utility of such a step. The poor and middle classes in the locality will be greatly benefited by it, as it will mean a cheap and speedy communication to every part of the City for a large class of people living on Tardeo Road, in the Mahalaxmi Village, and the neighbourhood, who have at present to trudge all the way to the nearest railway station or use of the existing tramway tender, on their way to and from work. If such a line is constructed, there is no reason to doubt that it will be paying and profitable to the Company. Besides being one of the best places in Bombay for purposes of recreation, the locality contains two places of public resort, where members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities flock on specified days of the week. The Dargas of Haji Ali and Mama Hajani are visited by a large number of Mahomedans every Thursday and the Mahalaxmi Temple is an attraction that draws a large number of Hindus on all days of the week, and in particular Sundays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The majority of these visitors belong to a class who cannot afford to pay heavy conveyance hire, and they will hail the advent of the tramway as a great boon. As has been the experience elsewhere, tramway traffic is cumulatively increasing, and it is confidently anticipated that the same will hold good in this case. Population, as is well known, follows in the wake of easy means of communication, and there is every hope for believing that the introduction of the tramway to this end of the city will have the effect of opening up large vacant areas in the neighbourhood for residential purposes. It will thus, in a measure, contribute towards relieving congestion in more dense localities. It needs no detailed arguments to prove that the undertaking will be a financially successful venture for the Company, and the undersigned earnestly hope that the matter will receive full attention, and, if practicable, be carried into effect simultaneously with the present work of extension."

A TUNBRIDGE WELLS man, summoned for keeping a dog which had bitten a man, excused himself by stating that the animal was in the habit of guarding his cart during his absence. By mistake it took charge of a similar vehicle belonging to another man, and bit this man when he attempted to mount the cart.

THE KING AND VETERANS.

TO BE RESCUED FROM WORKHOUSES.

Handsome Inaugural Donation.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE TO BE GRANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

His Majesty the King has inaugurated a Crimea and Mutiny Veterans' Fund with a donation of one thousand guineas.

The object of the fund is to release the Veterans from the workhouse and to grant them a weekly allowance.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and Lord Roberts are interested in the project.

THE UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Large Emergency Issue.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

A telegram from Washington states that the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance has introduced a Bill providing for an emergency currency of 250 million dollars, which may be taxed as high as six per cent. and will be retirable when the emergency is ended.

The issue will be secured by approved State County and Municipal bonds.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

Translation Repudiated.

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT VERSION.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio that Count Okuma emphatically repudiates, as a mistranslation, the English version of his speech at Kobe.

He says: "India offers us a fine field for trade, and I urge my people openly and consistently to enter the field in fair competition, friendly to England. That is all."

THE MISSING S. S. "MOUNT ROYAL."

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The boilers of the "Mount Royal" started leaking on 24th December and she was forced to return.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Increases on Both Side.

THE YEAR'S TOTALS.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Trade Returns for December show increases of £1,336,894 in Imports and of £1,332,561 in Exports.

The increase of Imports is principally in grain, food and wool, and that of Exports in machinery, cotton, and coal.

The totals for 1907 were—Imports £645,904,176 and Exports of British Produce £426,204,596, as compared with £607,880,500 and £375,575,338 in the preceding year.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Other Firms Asked to Help the Federation.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Committee of the Cotton Federation have decided, in view of the support already promised, to ask firms outside the Federation to assist in closing the mills.

LATER.

In the event of outside cotton firms joining the federation, 200,000 operatives will be involved in the lock-out.

The press appeals for conciliation in order to avert an economic disaster of the first magnitude.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

Great Tour Projected.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The International Cotton Congress has arranged to make a tour of the industrial centres of Great Britain and the Continent on the occasion of the Paris Congress in June.

AMERICAN FINANCIER ARRESTED.

Charge of Cheque Frauds.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Augustus Heinz, of the Firm of Otto Heinz and Co., New York, who suspended payment last October, has been arrested on a charge of illegally certifying a cheque of 62,768 dollars on the Mercantile National Bank. He is also accused of illegally certifying other cheques, amounting to 40,000 dollars.

The accused has been released on bail of 50,000 dollars. He pleads not guilty.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Eagerly Subscribed.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

An India 3½ per cent. loan of £5,000,000, for Railway purposes, has been issued at 99.

It is already quoted at half to one premium.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The issue of the new Indian loan has damped the cheerfulness of the markets. It has depressed Consols and also Indian 3½ per cents.

The "Englishman" states that the Secretary of State for India has been moved by the Government of India to send out, at a very early date, a trawler, with crew and appliances complete, in order to make a survey of the Bengal sea-coasts in connection with the great fishery enquiry. The object of the proposed survey is to find out the habits and breeding seasons of the fish found in the Bay.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Precautionary Measures.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The "Gazette" notifies that British naval harbours at home and abroad must be approached with the greatest caution, whenever searchlights are seen constantly in operation.

It is furthermore notified that in the event of relations becoming strained between Great Britain and another naval power, ships must be prepared to be examined before entering ports.

FRENCH CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

From Tunis to Calcutta.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

M. Ronssin, from Tunis, has been appointed French Consul-General at Calcutta.

SIR MARCUS SAMUEL.

Retires from the Oil Trade.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Sir Marcus Samuel, the pioneer of the Oil trade with the East, has retired from business.

THE UNITED STATES' TARIFF.

A Bill for Revision Introduced.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Beveridge has introduced a Bill into the Senate, authorising the appointment of a non-Congressional Commission to revise the tariff.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

To Visit Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The King of Portugal will visit Brazil on the occasion of the centenary of the opening of Brazilian ports to the trade of the world.

His Majesty will arrive at Rio Janeiro on June 7th.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Visit to Colombo Arranged.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

The Paris "Figaro" states that the Empress Eugenie leaves on Thursday, *via* Marseilles, for Ceylon.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Conference of Statesmen Suggested.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The "Natal Mercury" suggests that the Transvaal, in view of the seriousness of the situation, might let the Asiatic question stand over pending a Conference at Pretoria, when all South African statesmen can jointly devise a solution of the problem.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Appeal to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The following reply from the Viceroy is published in the "Bengalee":—"Calcutta January 7th:—To Babu Surendranath Banerjee, President of the All-India Conference.

"Your telegram regarding the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi and others under the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance.

"His Excellency regrets that he is unable to intervene in a matter concerning the Administration of a Law which has received His Majesty's assent, but will certainly take care that your representation is forwarded to His Majesty's Government."

DISTRESS IN THE PUNJAB.

Situation in Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 7.

The famine division under Mr. C. H. Robertson, Executive Engineer, who is now in Camp at Delhi, assisted by three Assistant Engineers in the Districts is now occupied in devising projects for famine relief in Delhi Division. The first regular test work will be started in the Gurgaon District on the 15th instant on the Alipur-Gamraoj bund. At Rohtak it is reported some of the villagers have migrated to the Chenab Colony, whither others are willing to proceed if the necessary funds for travelling are provided. Supplies of both foodstuffs and fodder are now running low and distress is likely to become acute within a month or two.

The N.-W. Railway are granting concession rates for fodder downwards for the Delhi Division, if certified to be carried in connection with famine relief.

Large stocks of compressed fodder above the local requirements exist at Lyallpur and elsewhere in the Chenab Colony and are now happily available for export. The fluctuations in food prices may not be very marked for the present but considerable shortage in food supplies is inevitable. Sooner or later when distress will become acute, although should a good rainfall fortunately occur in the interval a grass supply may be raised and help towards saving the cattle and the replenishment of the water supplies. Numbers of cattle in the Jurgaon District are being sent to the Khadir or riverine lands of the Jumna for the benefit of such grazing as may exist.

AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

Amir Hard at Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 8.

The Amir is said to have been devoting the whole of his time to State business since his return to Kabul. In a country like Afghanistan where personal rule is the leading feature of Government the absence of the sovereign on a long tour means a great accumulation of work at Headquarters and Habibullah has addressed himself to the task of clearing of arrears. The latest news does not show that he has any intention of leaving his capital again just at present.

On return from furlough in March, Mr. H. V. Cobb, is posted as Resident, Western States of Rajputana, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton who proceeds on long leave.

THE SAWREY-COOKSON CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 8.

In the Sawrey-Cookson Court Martial case practically the whole day was taken up in recording the evidence of the accused, who elected to be sworn as a witness. Accused first referred to his previous Court Martial, and said the trial arose out of a trivial incident on the Polo ground at Peshawar. At the Court of Enquiry investigating the polo incident accused lost his temper with his Colonel and two senior officers, because the Colonel threatened him with a Court Martial if he did not resign. Accused refused to resign, and at the subsequent General Court Martial he was tried and convicted and sentenced to loss of nearly three years' seniority being also reprimanded. The accused explained that a conviction would not have taken place had not accused been deprived of his escort at the Court of Enquiry thereby losing their evidence at the subsequent General Court Martial. Accused sent in his resignation and went to England, where on interviewing Mr. Haldane at the War Office, accused was advised to cancel his resignation and return to India and stand a Court Martial. After his trial and conviction accused served on in the Gordon Highlanders and was transferred to the 13th Hussars after four months. Things went well in the new regiment till September when the accused lost his money at the Poona races, which was reported by a brother officer to the 13th Hussars. Colonel Pedder investigated the betting losses and charged accused with neglecting to settle his debts, and said that accused had to go. The accused asked for time to settle his debts and stated that he took every step to settle his losses. Accused cabled his people for assistance. His engagement with a lady was broken off. On the 23rd October accused went to the Secunderabad Club to see some friends, who were leaving the next morning for England, and hearing from them that the sister of accused's former fiancee was at the dance upstairs. The accused sent a message to the lady asking for an interview. The reply came in the shape of Lieutenant Dangar. Accused had been informed by Lieutenant Steele that Lieutenant Dangar was the cause of accused's engagement being broken, though the lady herself had not given accused any reason. Lieutenant Dangar gave the lady's message in most offensive and abusive manner and taunted accused with having been kicked out of the Gordons. He added that he would see accused next day as senior subaltern. Lieut. Dangar also said accused's goings on were damnable. Accused resented Lieut. Dangar's interference in accused's private affairs, and advised Lieut. Dangar to clear out to avoid trouble and told Lieut. Dangar he deserved a thrashing. Lieut. Dangar turned and ran towards the Club, saying he would fetch the Adjutant. The Adjutant arrived and accused complained of Lieut Dangar's interference and insults and while talking to the Adjutant Lieut. Dangar stood twenty to thirty yards away and threatened to take accused before the Colonel the next day. The accused denied using the expressions Lieut. Dangar accused him of using, but admitted he called Dangar a damned coward. The accused, after speaking to the Adjutant, returned home. The next day Lieut. Dangar called a meeting of the subalterns, but did not the summon accused. The accused was later informed by two officers that accused's affairs had been discussed by Lieut. Dangar, who asked subalterns to vote whether the accused should be allowed to remain in the Regiment, but subalterns refused to vote. The same day the accused received a private note from the Adjutant saying the Colonel wished to see the accused and Lieut Dangar at his bungalow and the accused went, thinking the interview would be a friendly one and not of an official character. The accused found on arrival Colonel Pedder. Major Taylor, Lieut Dangar, Captain Bayley and Captain Marchant present. Lieut. Dangar stated his charge against the accused, and the accused denied using language Lieut. Dangar said he used. The accused appealed to Captain Marchant to state what occurred at the Club, but the Colonel interrupted, saying he had already heard Capt. Marchant's story, but later told Capt. Marchant to proceed with his story and then the Colonel told the accused he had been tried and convicted by Court Martial in the Gordons for a similar offence and the accused had to go. The accused refused to resign. The Colonel said he had written to accused's mother to take accused out of the regiment. The accused on the 26th October, offered to resign but Captain Marchant told the accused the matter was out of the Colonel's hands, and Captain Marchant's advice was to go. The accused was later arrested on the ground at an Assault-at-Arms and driven home. On arrival the accused found his sporting rifle, two lances and knives had been removed from his room. On the night of the 4th November the accused felt unwell, and remembers little of what happened. The accused was sent to hospital and put in a room containing only a bed and six orderlies were placed on duty over him On 25th November, General Sir James Wolfe Murray interviewed the accused but would not hear the accused's statement. The same day the accused was placed under open arrest. The accused stated he was harshly treated and harassed by the conditions of his arrest, and that his people refused assistance because accused's statements differed from his Colonel's. On the morning of the 20th December the accused left his bungalow at four having suffered from incessant insomnia, and found the sentries and all the guards asleep with their rifles lying all over the verandah. The accused was horrified and forgot he was under arrest. The accused said he reported the matter to the Adjutant in a private and confidential letter, and also told the sergeant of the guard. The accused stated he frequently made reports on regimental matters, but was told they were unnecessary. The accused further added that he often reported sentries for sitting on their posts and brought several cases to the Colonel, but no steps were taken, and because of this accused resigned on the 1st June, but his resignation was not forwarded. The accused said had he not reported the sentries on 20th December there would have been no second charge.

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 8.

After Capt. Marchant and Major Taylor, who were recalled, gave further evidence regarding a few points the Court wished to clear up.

THE DEFENCE ADDRESS.

Mr. Chamier Tripp made his speech for the defence in an emotional appeal. He went over his story of the case, dwelling first on accused's family, his service for the country in South Africa. Counsel had no doubt that the fact of accused having been court-martialled before and his coming from Infantry to Cavalry and his zeal in bringing forward regimental irregularities had all to do with the prejudice against him. One reason may be suggested also and that was accused's gambling debts. But they had been settled and, what young officer had no debts? After referring to the demeanour of Colonel Pedder as a witness Counsel said this witness was not prepared to admit anything in favour of accused. He was anxious for him to resign. That was his advice. Resign for what? Three reasons: Gambling debts (settled); Club [illegible] (personal affair), a special report from incident (a pe[illegible] reason at all)? Regarding Simla (absolutely no [illegible] parents of this lady Lieut Dangar's evidence the [illegible]ersions reason seemed to have been for some mys[illegible] one under the especial care of Lieut. Dangar. No knows why. He practically adopted the entire family and championed their cause. Accused is alleged to have incurred debts at Poona and Lieut. Dangar openly discusses in mess the advisability of informing the father of accused's fiancee about these. His interest in accused's private affairs grows and he goes out of his way to ask accused not to visit the lady's house. His last effort on behalf of this family was to convey the message at the dance knowing accused was not a friend of his and probably gloating over the tidings he was going to convey. He delivered the message and proceeded to attach certain penalties and there must have been something which provoked accused to anger and when Lieut. Dangar found he was getting the worst of the row and knowing accused's previous trouble and the existing prejudice then and there determined to make the Club incident an excuse for a Court-Martial. He had no right to order accused away and if accused did use abusive language such as calling his superior a d——coward, the circumstances amply justified it and more. Whom were the Court to believe? It came to a matter of believing Lieut. Dangar or accused. Lieut Dangar was his enemy. The man who called a meeting of subalterns to sit in judgment on accused is the mainstay of the prosecution. Counsel would ask the Court to unhesitatingly discard his evidence. Counsel then dwelt at length on the enquiry at C. O's bungalow which accused thought was to be friendly. Why wasn't accused's Squadron Officer present? Col. Pedder's excuse was unconvincing and they saw only a young officer utterly alone unprotected, without a witness, without a friend in presence of his judges at practically a summary Court-Martial where he is told you've got to go. For what? For resenting the arrogance and tyranny of Lieut Dangar? Then why was not accused's apology accepted? Surely personal matters like this are finished by an apology. After dealing with the incident of the arrest in public Counsel went on to describe accused's long weeks of solitude and disgrace, isolated and shunned by his brother officers. Everybody told him to resign. Resign. It spoke volumes for his courage and the confidence he had in the justice of a trial. Did his Colonel ever accord him an interview or take the trouble to reply to accused's letter? He stood on his official dignity and councelled as a cure for accused's disgrace, sorrow and distress the magic word "Resign." Placed under arrest on 26th October the case was first investigated on 19th November, after more than three weeks. What accused's condition of mind was will be seen on the medical evidence although Capt. Marchant insinuated accused was insane. The record was silent as to why accused was shunned, why he was treated like a criminal and why a brother officer reported him for playing on his piano. Bearing all this in mind they come to the second charge of breaking arrest. Counsel asked the Court to believe that accused's nerves have been shattered and like a nightmare was weighed down by the fact that 21st was the day of his Court-Martial when he had to meet charges not then received. His position was a particularly cruel one. That he went out is admitted, feeling that exercise alone would quiet his nerves. To affirm under such circumstances that such conduct was prejudicial to good order and discipline was to give much scope to law. Counsel concluded by saying, "I ask for Justice in the name of the British Army and the vast British public, and for Justice in the name of the wrongly persecuted man."

THE PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Major Welman, Prosecutor, next addressed the Court saying there was ample evidence that accused did address Lieutenant Dangar in a most insubordinate and insulting term making use of the entire words in the charge the like of which emanated from the porters of Billinsgate Market. That Lieutenant Dangar was the person selected to convey the lady's message was unfortunate in view of the terms existing between him and accused. "But in spite of this, gentlemen, if you will place yourself in the position of Lieut Dangar, I am sure, you would not have consented to take the message." That accused voluntarily admitted using words the next day excepting one was borne out by the testimony of Major Taylor, Captain Marchant, and Lieut Dangar. The Prosecutor would ask the Court to draw their own conclusion as to accused's denial on oath of his admission the next day. The Prosecutor drew the Court's attention to section 8, Army Act Manual. Even omitting the one now from the expression he submitted that all the other words were simply intolerable. Beyond the evidence accused himself who denies words into the defence entirely failed in establishing the denial. A great deal of extraneous matter had been introduced into the case with what object he could not conceive, unless it was to prove accused was of an excitable disposition and was irritated and provoked. But its effect as tending to disprove the first charge was absolutely nugatory. The medical evidence proved that accused is of excitable disposition but perfectly sane and in law a man unless insane is held responsible for his actions. He submitted the first charge was proved to the hilt. As accused admitted the second charge of being absent from his quarters because he was so upset over his troubles and could not sleep and did not realize till afterwards what he had done, the Prosecutor must again reply the accused must be held responsible for his own actions.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Present Site to be Retained

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7.

A full meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial was held to-day the Viceroy presiding and the following Resolution was passed:—"The Trustees having had the advantage of a full oral explanation from Messrs. Bell and Palmer and having ascertained that the Engineers are of opinion that it would be safe to construct a building, which would stand well on the existing foundations, if modified by segregation, provided that the maximum weight per superficial foot does not exceed one and a half tons on any part of the foundations and that under the Central Block. The weight is somewhat less, and that they are also of opinion that for practical purposes it will be sufficient to segregate the foundations round the dome and the four corner towers. If there are serious architectural objections to cutting the foundations elsewhere and having observed that Sir William Emerson thought that it would be perhaps useful to cut the foundations round the dome, and being assured by the Engineers that this can be done, not only without injury but with positive advantage to the stability of the structure, resolved that as Sir William Emerson has stated that he has succeeded in reducing the weight of the building as designed by him within the limits of safety agreed to by the Engineers. The original design be adhered to and the building be constructed on the existing foundations, with the modifications proposed by the Engineers provided that on receipt of the drawings and quantities showing the gross weight to be imposed per square foot on the different parts of the foundations which Sir William Emerson be invited to supply the weights are found not to exceed the limits of safety."

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR BURMA.

Lieut.-Governor's Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 8.

The Municipal Committee have approved generally of the proposal by Government to create Advisory Councils and to extend the Legislative Councils of Burma. The Committee is also in favour of the discussion of the Provincial Budget and that the right of interpellation should be introduced in the Legislative Councils of the province. The Committee agreed with the Lieut. Governor's suggestion that twenty would be a suitable number to be appointed to Advisory Councils, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doubted whether the elective system in regard to the increase in the number of non-official members of his Council could be usefully introduced to any great extent and suggested for a consideration that the Burma Chamber of Commerce might suitably elect one member and the Rangoon Municipal Committee, the Port Commissioners and the Rangoon Trades Association might in combination elect another. The members of the Provincial Advisory Council, when constituted, might elect one or two more apart from these members who might be appointed by election. It would probably be necessary for the remaining non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council to be nominated as at present and it might perhaps, at the same time, be laid down that not less than the [illegible] elected members should be natives of two of the [illegible]er of non-official members of Burma. If the num[illegible] province is increased the Legislative Council of [illegible] the proposal as suggested His Honour will welcome. [illegible]lect of the Government of India that they should [illegible] non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Cowasjee's proposals have been forwarded to the local Government in regard to the selection and number of Advisory Councillors to be appointed to an Advisory Conncil and with regard to the enlargement of Imperial and Legislative Councils which should be constituted as follows, namely sixteen to be nominated by Government one by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Port Commissioners, one by the Rangoon Municipality, and one by the Trades Association.

HEALTH OFFICER WANTED FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 8.

The Rangoon Municipality are advertising for a Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,500 by annual increments of rupees fifty, as the present Health Officer, Major Williams, I. M. S., has been appointed to fill the newly created post of Sanitary Commissioner of Burma.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

The L. C. C. Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 8.

London, December 28.—On the ground it would be unfair to impose additional burden on the general body of ratepayers, Lords Rosebury, Avebury as Rothschild and Balfour have decided to support the London County Council's appeal for subscriptions on behalf of underfed school children in the metropolitan area. Queen Alexandra has subscribed one hundred guineas.

A Useful Christmas.

Mr. John Burns spent Christmas in visiting the greatest of the London Workhouses, the Diptheria Hospital, the River Hospital, cheering the patients. The Salvationists throughout America undertook feeding of the poorest of the poor on Christmas Day. In New York they gave a dinner to 156,000.

Diverse Views on Socialism.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RANKS.

Doctor MacNamara in a letter described the House of Lords as the best friend of the Socialists whose extravagance is causing many otherwise estimable people to thank God that the Lords are a barrier against crude feather headed nostrums. Mr. Snowden, the Labour M. P., speaking at Almondbury near Huddersfield, said the Labour Party, whose motive power was Socialism, was the greatest power in Britain. Already 1,000,000 organised workers subscribed to its funds and within two months another 50,000 workers would be affiliated with it. By then the whole Trades Union movement would be affiliated with the National Liberal Party.

Dinizulu's Trial.

The examination of Dinizulu on a charge of treason takes place in Pietermaritzburg gaol. The press is not admitted, but furnished with copies of evidence.

The "Natal Times" urges that the tribunal to try Dinizulu should include Transvaal and Cape Judges who are impartial.

Mr. E. G. Jelbicoe, who has been engaged to defend Dinizulu, has written to Lord Elgin protesting against the trial of his client being conducted in a manner different to that of the trial of any of the King's white subjects.

Bambaata's wife and his thirteen year old son called as witnesses deposed that after the native outbreak last year Dinizulu accused Bambaata of cowardice in not fighting the whites. When Bambaata visited the Usutu Kraal Dinizulu said: "You seek shelter here. I will help you to the extent of guns and ammunition. Return and fight the whites."

The order issued for the demobilization of the troops has caused discontent in Natal. The Government's vacillation with regard to the Zulus is condemned.

Burglaries and Crime in America.

Burglaries in New York during 1907 involved the loss of £3,200,000 of which £700,000 was stolen within the last 60 days. The crime wave has reached the highest mark in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago.

Killing a Native in German Africa.

Herr Horn, Governor of Togoland, a German possession in Africa, was recently dismissed from the office for having caused the death of a native. The sentence has since been reduced to a fine of £15. Horn will be transferred to another position.

New Serum for Tuberculosis.

Herr Vaquet, a Viennese Professor, has discovered a serum, which 344 experiments prove enables diagnosis of tuberculosis in infants within a few hours.

The "Mauretania."

The "Mauretania" broke from her moorings in New York harbour on the 26th and damaged a number of barges.

Oil as Fuel for Warships.

Oil is being increasingly used as fuel on warships, and the Admiralty is constructing oil storeage depots at the United Kingdom chief ports.

Feeding the Entombed in a Mine.

Three miners entombed in the Ely mine, Nevada State, since 4th December ate their Christmas dinner through a tube. It will be three weeks yet before they can be released.

Murderer of Saratoff Commits Suicide.

A man, believed to be Panitya, the murderer of the revolutionaries Sarafoff and Gervanoff, was recently arrested at Guirzevo in Macedonia. He escaped from the captors and committed suicide by jumping before a train.

Woman Terrorist in Russia Executed.

A woman who recently threw a bomb at the Governor of Moscow, has been executed.

Strike of Nitrate Workers in Chili.

Nitrate workers at Alianla, in Chili, struck work recently and severe rioting ensued. Troops were summoned to restore order and in the conflict with the rioters troops used machine guns and killed 200 strikers.

Smuggling on Canadian Borderland.

United States Customs officials, suspecting smuggling being carried on, threatened two Canadian farmers with the revolver and forced them to cross into the States' territory, though no warrant had been issued for their arrest. The farmers subsequently returned to their homes and now claim 10,000 dollars damages.

[illegible]chartered Islands in the Ulc[illegible] Philippines.

[illegible]ered 1,400 unchartered islands in the Philippines group.

Compressed Air Accident on the Seine.

The inrush of compressed air in a portion of a caisson under the Seine in a tunnel which was being constructed in connection with the Paris Metropolitan Railway, hurled a number of workmen into the cavity under the wall of the tunnel and five were drowned.

DEATH OF A RANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, JANUARY 8.

Her Highness the Ranija of Lunawada died last night. The whole populace is in mourning.]

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A FINE HOLIDAY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Next week's programme at the Palace will be of exceptional strength, even for that establishment. Among the chief attractions will be Miss Vesta Tilley, Miss Evie Greene, Miss Margaret Cooper, Mr. Arthur Prince, George Bastow, Livesey, and Rosebery (in "Would be Actors"), and the incomparable Severin. In connection with the last named artist it is interesting to observe that his remarkable performance in "Conscience" now makes a stronger appeal than ever. In certain details this silent tragedy has undergone changes which render it even more acceptable than was the case at the outset. For one thing there is less insistence upon the visual evidences of the murder, while the comedy scene in the banker's office as now played to the accompaniment of bringing such an entertainment to the Palace is most amply justified.

For the information of all and sundry it may be noted that there will be matinees at the Palace on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, when the full evening programme will be given.

HALF A CENTURY OF DANCE MUSIC.

Mr. Herman Finck, the musical director of the Palace, should be proud of the fact that, although he has been playing the same selection every working evening for twelve months, he has rarely—if ever—escaped an insistent encore. It was on Christmas Eve of last year that he first submitted to a public hearing his compilation of airs under the expressive title of "Melodious Memories." At first this collection comprised about fifty songs and excerpts, but in course of time the number swelled, as the result of constant additions, to more than one hundred. Now Mr. Finck has turned his attention and his energies to the arrangement of a potpourri which is to constitute a melodious history of dance music during the past fifty years. In addressing himself to this task Mr. Finck has sought to work into this musical mosaic fragments of every style from the stately measure of the old-world minuet to the jubilant jig-time of Mr. Tich's long-boot dance. Varsoviana, mazurka, waltz, polka, sarabande, gavotte, tarantella, rag-time, and a dozen other forms of dance music will be included in a fanciful fabric that should prove not only sweet unto the ear, but interesting to the student of musical evolution.

The new selection will go into the programme on Monday evening.

THE RIGHT TO SMOKE.

The right conferred by the London County Council upon the lessees of certain outlying theatres to permit smoking in the auditorium does not appear to have struck terror into the hearts of those variety house managers whom it was specially intended to dismay. The opinion of these gentlemen is, to put it briefly, that no concession of the kind is likely to do the theatres good at the expense of the competing music-halls. "Few men," said a gentleman who represents large interests in the variety world," will go to a music-hall merely for the reason that they may smoke, and I am equally certain that not one man in a hundred will be induced to sit out a play that does not appeal to him by any consideration of being able to light up if he wants to. When the show is all right men will readily limit their smoking in the brief intervals between the acts; when the show is not all right they will stay at home or go to a music-hall. I believe that a music-hall with a first-class entertainment would succeed with no concessions other than those granted by the Lord Chamberlain to the West-End theatres, and I believe that no permission to smoke will remedy the evil of poor business in the theatres."

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCHWOMAN.

Mlle. Ariette Dorgere, whom Mr. Moul, of the Alhambra, has engaged to appear at the house in the early part of next summer, is a remarkably beautiful woman. She wears wonderful costumes, and is an artiste of distinct charm. While writing of the Alhambra, opportunity may be taken to mention that there will be a matinee performance here on Boxing Day, when the evening programme will be given in its entirety—and a particularly good programme it is.

MR. STRATTON'S NEW SONG.

When Mr. Eugene Stratton makes his re-appearance at the Oxford on Monday evening next he will be seen and heard in a new song (which has been provided, as usual, by Mr. Leslie Stuart) entitled "I Don't Care Mcy About You." By those who have heard it the new composition is said to possess all the charm of tunefulness for which Mr. Stuart's numbers are everywhere known.

"H. B." AND THE GARRICK.

I was in conversation with Mr. H. B. Irving who said yesterday that negotiations were proceeding for the acquisition of a London theatre at which he will open in the New Year. Possibly that house would be the Garrick, but nothing whatever had been settled. From other quarters it is learned that the necessary arrangements by virtue of which Mr Irving would commence operations at the Garrick are likely to be completed within the next few days. Until the documents have been signed, however, the matter must remain one of uncertainty.

LITTLE MISS HOOK.

At the Prince of Wales' Theatre this week there was presented for a series of matinees "Little Miss Hook of Holland," a sort of miniature presentment of Mr. Paul Ruben's popular musical play.

"Little Miss Hook" is certainly a very charming young personage. All the characters in the piece are played by children, and children formed perhaps the greater portion of the audience. Miss Ida Valli was infinitely diverting as Miss Hook, Master Archie McCain a quaint Scotch Dutchman, with an aggressively restrained manner, was a tiny lump of eccentric comedy, and Miss Peggy Bethel was remarkably buoyant, vivacious, and generally like Miss Eva Kelly in the part of Mina. All the children acquitted themselves well with a confidence and an address that proved they had been well rehearsed.

But at the same time one may reasonably doubt whether "Miss Hook of Holland" provides quite the entertainment calculated to delight childish hearts or capture childish imaginations. There is, of course, a great deal of flippant love-making which does not appeal to children in the slightest; while the humour of the play largely depends upon a certain sense of character which chidren do not possess. The people who enjoyed themselves most in the audience were, if we can judge from laughter and applause, the actors and actresses who watched chidren performing in their several parts and imitating their individual peculiarities.

FOOTBALL.

The general interest of the Rugby Union community was turned to Taunton for the trial between London and the West of England. London's victory of one goal to nil was, if anything, surprising, for so much has been heard of the West of England forward play this season that it seemed improbable that the London backs would be able to get many chances.

But it turned out a terrible day for the game: heavy rain, a quagmire of a ground, and half a gale did not offer much chance for the production of accurate form, and the wonder was that the football proved at all interesting.

What happened was that the London forwards adapted themselves to the unkind conditions so well that they gave the West a tremendous shaking up; London had all the best of the match in the mud scramble, and their football merited a much more substantial victory.

London, besides having most of the play forward, beat the West at half back. Sibree came out in quite his best form, but Coombs did not do himself full justice in the mire. In the circumstances of the play it would scarcely be fair to criticise the three-quarters. But Birkett was as strong a tackler as ever, and on the West side Bennetts and Neagle [illegible] quite clever with their saving kicks. It was [illegible] possible to field the ball, and most of the next to im[illegible]ence went astray.

AT HARROW.

Some excellent football was shown on the Sixth Form ground at Harrow on Saturday afternoon by the respective house elevens of Mr. H. O. D. Davidson—winners of the "Ebrington" prize in 1905—and Mr. E Graham in the semi-final tie for the House championship.

After an even first-half, in which nothing was scored, the game ended in a draw, each side scoring one base.

H. L. Pawle, F. Longman, and G. F. Earle did sterling work for Mr. Graham's house, while the Hon. R. Anson, G. H. Morrison, and E. Grant-Meek were the more prominent of their opponents. The reply takes place to-morrow.]

R. C[illegible]

FEMALE EDUCATION IN KOLHAPUR.

Prize Distributions by Miss Clarke.

INTERESTING RECORD OF WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 7.

A very interesting function took place here yesterday evening when there was a large meeting of ladies presided over by Miss Clarke on the occasion of the prize distribution of the Nurses' training school affiliated to the Albert Edward Hospital, and the Ahilyabai Girls' Schools. The gathering which was unique and thoroughly representative included Miss Clarke, Mrs. Ferris, H. H. the Dowager Maharani Saheb. H. H the Maharani Saheb, H. H. Akkasaheb, the high Sardarins of the State, and many leading ladies of the city. The proceedings began with a welcome song composed specially for the occasion after which Dr. Krishnabai Kelavker L.M.S., L.M., Lady Doctor of the A. E Hospital submitted the report of the Nurses class. She said:—

"It affords me a very great pleasure to submit to you to-day the report of Nurses' class of the Albert Edward Hospital—a class founded for the training of nurses and midwives in connection with the Hospital and for the use of the public in general. Before I do so, however, a brief account of the origin and history of the class and what led to the training of this new staff of nurses may not be uninteresting or out of place. The necessity of such a class was felt soon after the foundation of the hospital; and it was sixteen years ago that the first class was started by Dr. George Sinclair, the then Durbar Surgeon, under the immediate supervision of the late lamented Dr. V. G Apte. It was a very moderate beginning, and candidates had to be procured from the most backward classes. Many of them could hardly read a line of the vernacular, and great pains had to be taken to bring them to the level of ordinary nurses, but the progress of the class was none the less sure and its results were not below expectations. During the three years the class remained opened, some fifteen nurses were trained, of these some were sent to the district dispensaries, two were commissioned for personal attendance on Her Highness the Ranisaheb, and the rest were drafted on the hospital staff. For twelve years these nurses have worked to the great satisfaction of the State and the Hospital authorities. The value of the services they rendered in their sphere cannot be overestimated. Those in the districts have proved themselves very useful to the masses, especially in difficult labour cases. Demands are also being made in the Hospital for midwives from villages near Kolhapur within an area of 10 to 30 miles, to relieve women in cross-births, and delayed labours. The life of many a mother and child is saved by the timely help rendered by these midwives. Their sphere of work however does not stop here. Middle class families have also begun to avail themselves of their services in ordinary labour cases, thus preventing by securing their attendance many after effects that would result from ill conducted labours. The old fashioned dangerous methods are gradually giving way before the safer, refined, hygienic and sanitary principles of Western science. These midwives have thus succeeded in popularising western methods in the slow accepting minds of the masses. Tradition is yielding before them, and what has not been done by talk and lectures has been affected by the practical work rendered by these nurses among our women class. Of course the results are very slow, but they could not but be otherwise among our high-class women. They are the most conservative and at the same time the most religious class among us, and it takes patient labour to remove their strong, deep-rooted prejudices. These nurses have also often been called by several Sardar families and other well-to-do houses to nurse patients at home, and here also they have done their work well.

"The number of these old nurses was limited however. The State and the Hospital authorities finding the usefulness of their sphere of work and the rapidly increasing demand for them resolved at length to open another class. The proposal had only to be laid before His Highness the Maharaja Saheb who is ever ready to encourage schemes tending towards the happiness of his subjects. He at once sanctioned the necessary amount for expenditure in scholarships, etc., and in the April of 1905 the new nurses' class was opened. We were enabled this time to select candidates who could read and write the vernacular fairly well. Efforts were also made to procure them from more or less respectable families which goes a long way in making the new western system popular in the eyes of the public. The training that they received this time was on a higher level than last time. They have been taught first aid, bandaging, compounding with a little knowledge of English in addition to nursing and midwifery. They underwent a course of four terms which took them two years to complete. I was helped in my work by the two hospital assistants Mr. D. R. Sathe, and Mr. S. R. Karkhanis. Of the twelve that appeared for the examination 10 passed, were found eligible to practise as midwives and nurses and will be granted certificates. Of these 10 three are Brahmin widows, one sent by the Sangli State, another by the Kurundwad State, and the third by Miraj Mela. These three will return and work in the respective States. The remaining seven were given scholarships by the Kolhapur State. They will now work in the City and the districts. Of these seven, one is a Mahomedan, one a Rajput, one a Koli, a very backward class, one Jain and three Marathas. The Jain Nurse is probably the first in her caste in the whole Bombay Presidency to take up the profession, and it is interesting to note that in spite of her being a mother of 3 children she has stood first in this class. It will be seen from the above that candidates have been admitted from different communities, viz. the Mahomedan, Maratha, Jain, and Brahmin, and thus efforts are made to make the art of nursing popular in all the communities.

"We consider it a great fortune that you happen to visit Kolhapur at this time and thus are enabled to be here this evening to award certificates and distribute prizes to the successful nurses. You will launch them to-day in their noble sphere of work and start them on their solemn mission in life. And let me now offer my sincere thanks to you for having consented to preside on this joyful occasion to-day; and thus for having given us by your presence and sympathy a stimulus to our work. I also offer my heart-felt thanks to their Highnesses the Sakwarbai Ranecsaheb, Soubhagyawati Laxmibai Ranecsaheb and Akka Saheb Ma

the girls of sepoys belonging to the Kolhapuli infantry. This school is flourishing very well because of the interest taken in it by the Political Agent and the Commanding Officer. Thus there are altogether six schools in the city itself. The main building is called the Ahilyabai Girls' School after His Highness's great grandmother who was a very pious and devoted lady. His Highness has also founded a scholarship in her name. The number of girls in the 6 schools is at present 509 as compared with 604 of last year. The fall is due to the plague season that has just passed. Mistresses, girls, and servants are each year falling victims to the ravages of plague; and people staying out in huts do not care to send their girls regularly to schools. Thus this pestilence is doing great harm to the cause of education.—Of the 509 girls 62 are Mahommedans and the rest Hindus. Special classes in Urdu are opened for Mahommedan girls. A drawing master is attached to the school to teach free hand. And there are three "Durjees" for teaching plain work and cutting patterns, the education is primary and is taught up to the fifth vernacular. The standard of teaching cannot be raised higher than this, as the girls are married at the age of about 10 or eleven, and stop coming to school. The staff of teachers is in all twenty of whom half the number are women. They have all been trained in Kolhapur—a special training class being started to train these mistresses. There is a small library attached to the school for the use of the schools, as well as outside ladies. The number of books in the library is 600. They are generally religious books, viz. Puranas and such other books useful to women. The library is mainly supported from the private purse of Her Highness Luxmibai Rani Saheb, and a few contributions from the subscribers. Her Highness Sakwarbai Raneesaheb takes a great personal interest in these Schools. Of the prizes given above about 132 rupees worth are from the State; and Rs. 20 each from both the Raneesahebs. Not only this, but since last year His Highness' daughter Akkasaheb Maharaj also gives Rs. 20 from her pocket money for prizes for the girls. We have this occasion to thank Mrs. Ferris for the interest she has taken in the Schools. From year to year she has come and presided at the prize-givings, and has guided and encouraged us by her kind and sympathetic words. We also thank Mrs. Darby and Mrs. Laughtin for examining the girls' needle-work and deciding the prizes which consist of silver boxes from their Highnesses the Raneesahebs.—And now falls upon me the very pleasant duty of offering my thanks to Miss Clarke for consenting to distribute the prizes, and to all the ladies present for giving a patient hearing to the report and for gracing this occasion with their kind presence."

The report was followed by some very entertaining singing and recitations after which prizes were distributed by the president to the school girls. Miss Clarke then addressed the meeting, and in doing so, said:—

"Your Highnesses, Mrs. Ferris and ladies.—It has been a great pleasure to me during my short visit to Kolhapur to be asked to attend this interesting ceremony, and I thank Dr. Krishnabai and Mrs. Kelavker, the Lady Superintendent of Schools for wishing me to distribute the prizes and for the kind words in which they have expressed their invitation. The history of the invitation and development of the Nurses' class is instructive and the consideration evinced for the afflictions of our sex is extremely gratifying and indicates the highminded character of His Highness' administration. Nothing could show more clearly the human sympathy that dwells in the hearts of himself and their Highnesses the Ranis. I only trust that this commencement of medical help to my suffering sisters in the Kolhapur State may spread till all the methods and aids of modern science shall be open to every class. I am much impressed with the assemblage of little girls and the intelligence they have displayed in their recitations. I take the greatest interest in the education of women and this is a pleasant opportunity of appreciating for myself the extent to which it is spreading in the Kolhapur State. I thank you again for the honour you have done me to-day, and I wish every success to the Nurses' Training Class, and to female education in Kolhapur." (Cheers)

The speech was translated into Marathi by Dr. Krishnabai, and after a hearty vote of thanks and the usual distribution of "Attar, Gulab and Kunku" the proceedings terminated.

DOUBLING THE E. I. RAILWAY.

The Jumna Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 8.

The "Pioneer" says:—"In continuation of our remarks regarding the doubling of track on certain sections of the East Indian Railway, we understand that the girders of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad will probably be renewed in any case within the next two or three years. This should simplify matters as the second set of girders can be laid upon the existing piers first of all and the new single line opened before the dismantling of old girders is taken in hand. All interruptions to traffic would thus be avoided and the Engineers could combine all the work in one undertaking.

GUNLESS VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 8.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding says the "Pioneer," regarding the withdrawal of their guns from the Port Defence Volunteers in Calcutta. The Volunteers were armed with absolete muzzle-loaders and some weeks ago sanction was given to these being changed for breechloaders. The latter, however, were not to be of new quick firing pattern, as there are not guns enough, of this type in India even to equip all the regular Artillery and provide the necessary reserve in accordance with orders. The Corps was directed to return its muzzleloaders into the store the intention being to send in return breechloaders of the pattern used by Field Artillery up to a short time ago. Either on account of Christmas holidays intervening or from some delay at present unexplained the prompt issue of the guns did not take place and hence the Corps found itself without any weapons at all when the 1st of January came round.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

Nawab of Dacca's Munshi Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The "Bengalee" publishes a telegram from Moulvi Abdul Karim of Dacca stating that in the early morning of the 6th instant Munshi Abdul Sattar, Naib of the Nawab of Dacca's Nayabari Kachari was shot at very close quarters, the gun being thrust though the split bamboo wall of his bungalow and the bullet passing through the pillow and quilt breaking his wrist and entering his stomach. The motive of the crime has not yet been ascertained.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 8.

A railway accident has occurred on the East Indian Railway. Two goods trains while crossing at Jhinjak five or six stations from Cawnpore, collided derailing two wagons which blocked the main line causing a delay of four hours to Down Punjab mail. No injuries are reported.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. William Christopher Wordsworth M. A., of Jesus College, Oxford, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold an appointment of Professor of Philosophy in Bengal, also Mr. Robert Marks, B.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to fill the post of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Elphinstone College, Bombay.

LALA LAJPATRAI ON HIMSELF.

SPEAKING at the All-India Swadeshi Conference in Surat the other day, Lala Lajpatrai made some interesting allusions to himself, his aims and aspirations, to what had been dinned into his ears since he reached Lahore and was "once more a comparatively free man" &c. The following are some extracts from his speech:—

I do not know how to thank you or my countrymen at large for the great kindness which you and they have shown to me. It is impossible to give an adequate expression to the feelings of gratitude, of thankfulness that the wonderful reception accorded to me here, there and almost everywhere has evoked in me. Ever since my return from my short and enforced exile, I have been the fortunate recipient of so many manifestations of love and regard from my countrymen of all classes that words seem to be too poor a vehicle to convey my feelings of gratefulness to them. Even if I had a hundred lives to devote and sacrifice in the service of my country, they could furnish but poor opportunities for doing adequate justice to the marks of love, regard, honour and esteem that I have met with during the last five weeks.

It has however been dinned into my ears, ever since I reached Lahore and was once more a comparatively free man, that a large number of my countrymen had betrayed me; that my deportation was due principally to Mahomedan machinations, that a number of Hindu gentlemen also had combined; consciously or unconsciously, to bring about what they considered to be my ruin and ruin of the cause that I had at heart, that a large number of my friends and co-workers deserted me in the hour of my troubles and purchased their safety either by ignoring me or by disowning me and my principles. I am told that under the circumstances the political amelioration of the country is a hopless task for which I need waste no more of my time and energies. I am further told that in the light of the experience of the last six months it is futile to base any hope of political salvation upon the union of Hindus and Mahomedans, that such union is impossible; that our people are an inert mass having no life to assert and too ignorant to understand their rights and that the leading men are mostly corrupt, selfish, ease loving and cowardly: that while talking loudly of political emancipation and liberty, they are wanting in the courage of their convictions and are not prepared to suffer for their ideas; that the political ideas that obtained in the educated party, and their conception of political rights were entirely foregin, borrowed bodily from the West without any reference to their suitability, to the genius and traditions of the nation and that under circumstances, the best interests of our people lie in directions other than political and that we should be content with the sort of Government we have got and should studiously avoid doing any thing that may be offensive to the authorities.

The incidents of the last three days have unfortunately lent colour to these pleadings and I am told that now at any rate I should have no doubts as to the incapacity of my countrymen for the political institutions of the West.

This, however, is the language of despair to which I am not prepared to listen; first as to the misfortunes of the last six months. I cannot admit that they were entirely due to Mahomedan machinations. I am certain that the so-called Mahomedan machinations were supported and backed by a number of Hindu informers and sycophants and it is not right to condemn a whole community for the sins of a few. I cannot doubt for a moment that the country as a whole stood fairly well by the victims of official oppression. To me it is a marvel that such was the case, and that the number of traitors and black sheep was not larger than it was found to be. I have had numerous evidences of the sympathy of Mahomedans other than the limited class of title-hunters and place-hunters and I still believe that with the spread of education among the Mahomedans, the combination of Hindus and Mahomedans for political purposes is not an impossibility. But how can I ever forget the numerous modes of grief and sympathy which I read on the faces of Mahomedan Dhobees and other low caste people when the latter happened to pass by me during my walks in the fort and Mandalay. Why, I saw some of them weeping and shedding tears of sympathy for me. The authorities tried their level best for preventing my countrymen at Mandalay for showing any marks of respect towards me, but I can never forget that there were numbers who did not up to the last day yield to this pressure, and continued to salam me whenever I passed by them. The sympathy that I read in the faces of my countrymen while passing by me at Mandalay, has left a deep impression on my mind, and that impression has been still further deepened by what I have seen and felt since my return to my own native land. I do not believe gentlemen, that the ideal of Hindu and Mahomedan unity is a phantom. But even if it were so, have the representatives of the 20 crores of Hindus in India to take things quietly as they are, and allow our people to sink deeper and deeper into misery which can only lead them and us to complete natural death, which is inevitable if the existing political and economical conditions are to continue for any length of time. I, on my part, gentlemen, decline to give way to pessimism. Mine is a religion of hope and faith; I believe in a righteous, stern and an unyielding struggle. I am quite prepared for defeats and repulses. The colossal difficulties in the way of success, the discouraging circumstances relied on by the advocates of inactivity do not overwhelm me; in fact, I am inclined to take them as greater reason for a more determined struggle. According to my political creed, every repulse ought to furnish a fresh starting point for a renewed, more righteous and more vigorous acting. The political principles which I believe in very strongly are that nations are by themselves made and that it is righteousness that exhalteth a nation. Under the circumstances my countrymen, my humble advice to you is to be neither nervous nor hysterical. To maintain dignified, firm, manly, but a righteous attitude amidst difficulties and storms and continue this struggle in the light of the experience gained with a heart for any fate. Still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labour and to wait. Now a word as to our mutual relations. True to their instincts and traditions, our enemies are trying to bring about a schism amongst the patriotic party. The latest move is to play the Moderates against the Extremists and vice versa. Unfortunately their efforts have already met with success and the deplorable schism has already taken place, which is extremely painful and humiliating to every patriotic Indian. For sometime to come, the efforts of every true son of India will have to be directed to bring about a reconciliation amongst brothers that have for the present parted. I for one do not like these names. But if these words are to stick to us, I would beg of my Moderate friends not to play into the hands of the enemies, and to do so will be in the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale "to make the confusion worse confounded."

SKATING RINK FANCY CARNIVAL.

A grand fancy dress carnival was held at the Skating Rink last night when ten valuable and elegant prizes were offered by the management. Six of the prizes were for ladies: (1) and (2) for the most effective fancy dress; (3) for the most original costume; (4) for the least expensive and at the same time most effective costume; (5) for the best skater amongst the ladies and (6) for the best dressed girl under 14 years of age. The four prizes for gentlemen were: (1) For the most grotesque costume, (2) the most original costume, (3) the best dressed gentleman and (4) for the best dressed boy under 14.

The prizes were awarded by the votes of a committee of ladies and gentlemen appointed from among the audience, the votes being scrutinized by two gentlemen selected on the spot.

The following are the recipients of the prizes:—

LADIES.—(1) Miss Earle (Butterfly); (2) Miss Hollis (Silver Queen); (3) Mrs. Chilton (Diabolo); (4) Miss Templeton (Roses); (5) Miss Lissenberg (Cashmere Lady) and (6) Miss E MacAlpin (Basket of Flowers).

GENTLEMEN.—(1) Mr. Butterfield (Ravan); (2) Mr. Sidney (Stationery); (3) Mr. Glasier (Napoleon); and (4) Master Dwyer (Jockey).

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

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Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co. 150G Market Bombay, No.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Entrees closed on Tuesday 7th January:—

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, February 12.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

(1st Entries 14.)

Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus h Fitzgrafton (aged)
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's bl aus g Ballark (6 years)
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon (aged)
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero (aged)
Mr Jiji's br aus h Boabdil (6 years)

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 18.)

Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth (6 years)
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray (5 years)

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 25.)

Mr R R S' b a h Egypt (aged)
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas (6 years)

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 18.)

Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-3

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 17.)

Mr J D Scott's ch a g Tommy Titus 13-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13-3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13-2 1-2

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile.

(1st Entries 55.)

Messrs Y Sheriff and H Mujeed's g a h Fav 13-2 1-2
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Viceroy 13-2 3-4
Messrs Goolam Rusoolkhan and Abdul Kader's b a h Majuba 13-2 1-2
Chief of Kurundwad's Sr g a h First Lord 13-2 1-2
Aga Mirza's g a h Good Time 13-2 1-2

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, February 15.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 furlong.

(1st Entries 12.)

Mr J B's br e m Lovania
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus h Fitzgrafton
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's bl aus g Ballark
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Mr E J Marshall's br aus h Kaffer Pan
Mr Jiji's br aus h Boabdil

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 11.)

Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's ch e h Golden Gleam by Bend or Fascination (6 years)

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 27.)

Mr P B Avaria's b aus g Dormant
Mr P B Avaria's ch e m Preparation
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lepscombe
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1 Mile 4 furlongs. (1st Entries 20.)

Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas (6 years)
Mr R R S' b a h Egypt (aged)
Messrs S Somji and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3 (aged)

THE STEWARD'S PURSE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 14)

Mr J D Scott's b aus g Duplex II 14 1 3-4
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14 1

THE TOM LEMESURIER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 20.)

Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 56.)

Messrs Y Seriff and H Mujeed's g a h Fav 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Aga Mir's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr George's ch a h Esar 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali Ben Taleb's b a h Lookman 14 0

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, February 17.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 18)

Mr G B's ch aus m Florrie 14 2
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl or br aus m Lady Avon 14 1
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon
Colonel P K L Beaver's b aus g Manlock

THE MAHALUKSHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile

(1st Entries 22)

Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady
Mr R R S' b aus h Circuit
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

(1st Entries 31)

Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wadi 14 0

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs

(1st Entries 17)

Messrs Scott and Marshall's Bl or br aus m Lady Avon 14 1
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Duplex II 14 1 3-4
Mr J D Scott's ch aus g Yankee Boy 14 1

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile

(1st Entries 23)

Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

(1st Entries 25)

Mr J D Scott's ch a g Tommy Titus 13 2

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, February 19.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 18.)

Mr E C Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's ch e h Golden Gleam
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon
Mr G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray
Mr E J Marshall's br aus h Kafferpan
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (1st Entries 25.)

Mr J B's ch aus m Florrie 14 2
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Mereworth
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Lipscombe

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Distance 1 Mile 1 furlong. (1st Entries 33.)

Messrs S Somjee and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Mr R R S' b a h Egypt
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 38.)

Mr Zamil Jeweser's ch a h Balmoral (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and A Mana's b a h Maimoon 13 3 1-4 (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Respectable (4 years)
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's ch a h Russam (4 years)

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

(1st Entries 17.)

Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl or br aus m Lady Avon 14 1
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Duplex II 14 1 3-4
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 14 1

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 15).

Mr. E C Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore
Hon'ble Mr. A A Apcar's b aus h Fitzgrafton
Hon'ble Mr. A A Apcar's bl aus g Ballark
Mr. E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling
Mr. G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero
Mr. E J Marshall's br aus h Kaffirpan
Mr. Jiji's br aus h Boabdil

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. (1st entries 20)

Hon'ble Mr. A A Apcar's ch e h Golden Gleam
Mr. G B Deakin's b e m Sea Spray
Mr. J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady
Colonel P K L Beaver's b aus g Manlock
Mr. R R S' b aus m Posco
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 Mile 5 furlongs. (1st Entries 20)

Messrs. S Somji and A A Saif's g a h Mureed 13 3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Dhamas
Mr. A M Bushare's b a h Panala II 13 2

DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

(1st Entries 23)

Mr. A M Sham'an's g a h Rummah

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 37)

Mr. J D Scott's ch a g Tommy Titus 13 2

THE INVOCATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 14)

Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl or br aus m Lady Avon 14 1
Mr. J D Scott's b aus g Duplex II 14 1 3-4

Third and Final Entries close on Tuesday 28th January.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH.

HANDICAP.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Hermit 10st 11lb, Little Joker 8st 11lb, Gancho 7st 2lbs, Mint 9st 7lbs, Plassy 7st 12lbs, Sahoon 7st 11lb. Scimitar 9st 5lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 11lbs, Rajput 7st. Rose 9st 4lbs, Settler 7st 7lbs, Sib 6st 11lbs. Young Gazelle 9st 3lbs, Engine 7st 6lbs, Mu ade 6st 10lbs. Creditor 8st 11lbs, Yatim 7st 5lbs, Ragub 6st 8lbs. Shanwar 8st 9lbs, Bhasheer 7st 4lbs, Fadil 6st 4lbs. Mudlool 8st 8lbs, Saeed 7st 3lbs, Darby 8st 3lbs, Sabah 7st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—1 Mile.

Metal Maid 10st 7lbs, Royalist 8st 6lbs, Comeback 7st 12lbs. Oakton 10st 5lbs, Circuit 8st 5lbs, Faded Lily 7st 2lbs. Admiral Crichton 8st 12lbs, Preparation 8st 2lbs, Harpest 6st 10lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Baritone 9st 7lbs, Vocalist 8st 6lbs, Sir Gnishad 7st 3lbs. Comeback 9st 4lbs, Lady Nannie 8st 5lbs, Peria Dorny 6st 9lbs. Lady Lomond 8st 10lbs, Gunner 7st 10lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs For the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m, Thursday 9th January 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 8.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RABI OILSEED CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under oilseeds in the Punjab has represented 19·0 per cent. of the total area under oilseeds in British India.

The statement below shows the area estimated to have been sown with rabi oilseeds up to the end of November, compared with the measured area in 1906-07:—

	Area in 1906-07.	Estimated area sown up to November 30th, 1907.	Difference per cent.
Irrigated ...	399,800	311,600	—22
Unirrigated...	1,002,600	306,900	—69
Total ...	1,402,400	618,500	—56

The above figures include the areas under toria ("Brassica campestris"), rape and mustard. Toria is largely cultivated on irrigated land in the Central and South-West Punjab, and a fairly normal area has been sown. The prevailing scarcity has, however, led to the displacement to a certain extent of oilseeds by food and fodder crops on irrigated land. There has also been some shortage of canal water. The area under rape varies almost directly with the character of the late monsoon rainfall. In the present year the area is naturally very small indeed.

Decreases by divisions are estimated as follows:—

Delhi, 82 per cent.; Jullundur, 71 per cent.; Lahore, 56 per cent.; Rawalpindi 64 per cent. and Multan, 19 per cent. The comparative steadiness of the Multan figures represents the fairly constant irrigated area under toria.

The toria crop which is being harvested now has not suffered much from tela (aphis), and the yield is expected to be good. The rape crop is in fair condition at present.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

On an average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under wheat in the Punjab has represented some 29·3 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The figures below show the area estimated to have been placed under wheat in the Punjab up to the end of November, compared with the area sown in 1906-07:—

	Area in 1906-07.	Area in 1907-08	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Irrigated	4,402,200	3,377,500	—23
Unirrigated...	4,697,900	1,913,800	—59
Total ...	9,100,100	5,291,300	—42

The seasonal conditions at sowing time have been as unfavourable as it is almost possible for them to be. The complete withdrawal of the monsoon current in the third week in the August has made it impossible to bring unirrigated lands under cultivation, except in riverain tracts and other areas under the action of flood water. There has been a shortage in the canal supply on perennial canals, and inundation canals dried up early in the autumn. On well lands a large area than usual has had to be devoted to fodder crops. In these circumstances the irrigated area has also fallen somewhat below the normal. The deficiency in unirrigated sowings will be made good to some extent in the Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions if the winter rains are timely and adequate, that is if they open well at Christmas. Sowings are still in progress in most districts on irrigated land.

Gurgaon is the only district which reports a sown area in excess of that of 1906-07. Decreases are as follows by divisions:—Delhi, 52 per cent; Jullundur, 37 per cent; Lahore, 50 per cent; Rawalpindi, 51 per cent. and Multan 24 per cent. The Multan division enjoys the largest measure of protection by irrigation, and is, therefore, the least affected by the drought.

The irrigated crop is in fair condition. Rain is needed for the unirrigated crop.

Returns are due this year from 9 Native States, but have only been received up to the present from the Patiala, Nabha and Kapurthala States. These exhibit a a total area of 204,500 acres. The meteorological conditions have been similar to those which have obtained in the Punjab.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oriental" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Argall, Mrs and child	Marrs, M R
Alberth, Mr E H	Marskell, Mr S W
Bridle, Mrs A and infant	Smith, Miss M
Berry, Mr W	Shephard, M E
Hogg, Miss B	Tucker, Miss
Heighton, Mr A D S	Webb, Mr James

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bolus, Miss	Hildebe and Maj
Bolus, Miss E G	Kennell, Capt A M
Bird, Mr G R	Langer, Mr F W and Mrs
Clark, Mr G	McLaughlin, Mr J
Cable, Mr G P	Mathews, Mr G H B
Crawford, Mr L	Skinner, Mr W
Fell, Mr G P R	Winsor, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Bennetto, Mr C D	McCook, Miss F A
Haggie, Mr R H	Rawson, Mr Frank
McCook, Profess J J	Vaughan, Mr E L

FOR KARACHI.

Cox, Mr. W. K.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin," Captain T. A. L. de Berry, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with the 98th Infantry on board consisting of 9 officers, 7 ladies, 3 children, 1 woman, 16 native officers, 752 non-commissioned officers, and men, and 83 followers, and 10 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. Mrs. A. Leonard mother-in-law and child, Major and Mrs. G. Fraser, Captain F. Fisher, Captain V. Tregean, Captain and Mrs. W. Cotton, Lieut J. Milford, Lieut. Mrs. Hall, and Lieut. Carey, 98th Infantry, Lieut.-Col and Mrs. H. Greany I. M. S. and 2 children.

THE Vicar of Christchurch Sandown, Isle of Wight, has received from a lady who had visited Sandown a cheque for £150 towards the Men's and Boys' club in the town as a thank-offering. After attending service at the church the lady called on the vicar and thanked him for something he had said which was helpful to her, and the cheque followed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 8.

The depression advancing from Persia coalesced with that previously existing in Baluchistan, and the combined disturbance has given light precipitation in Baluchistan and parts of Kashmir. Skies are now completely overcast in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the greater part of the Punjab, while light to moderate cloud extends over Upper Sind, Rajputana and north-west of the United Provinces. Light rain has fallen at Port Blair, Negapatam and Pamban. In Burma, cloud has decreased, skies are now almost clear, humidity normal or slight in defect and temperature normal.

In North-East India and Orissa, cloud has disappeared from Eastern Bengal and Assam; skies are now clear everywhere, moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, and temperature continues low in south-western districts but is normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the north-west of the United Provinces, but are generally clear elsewhere; humidity has again increased in the United Provinces, is now normal in several stations in that region, but is still largely below the average in the Central Provinces, and temperature is nearly normal.

In North-West India light precipitation occurred in Baluchistan and at Minimarg; skies are clear in Lower Sind and Gujarat, light cloud appeared in Rajputana, but skies are heavily overcast in the remainder of the division; air is generally drier than usual except in Baluchistan; temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall in Baluchistan, but is still high there as well as in the extreme north parts of the Punjab.

In the Peninsula, Negapatam reports half an inch of rain and Pamban a quarter; cloud increased slightly, skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the whole division, humidity increased in parts of the Peninsula but is still below the average in the north of Bombay, the Deccan, and of the Madras Coast; and temperature is approximately normal.

FORECAST.—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir and Baluchistan, being also just possible in the hill districts of Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 8th January was 30·071. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is heavily overcast at Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sirsa and Ambala and is only lightly clouded at Delhi. The air has become drier than usual. Wind was northerly at Mooltan, westerly at Delhi and south-easterly at Sirsa; while calm was recorded in other places. During night, temperature has been nearly equal to normal or 1° to 3° cooler at Ambala and Delhi, but apart from this, temperature, both during day and night, has been hotter than usual in most places.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the amount of moisture in the air has been nearly equal to normal at Allahabad and Cawnpore and less than it elsewhere. Wind direction was calm throughout the district. At night, weather had been cooler than usual; while during the day time, temperature was hotter.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear at Karanchi, nearly overcast at Jacobabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has been in defect of normal. Wind was north-westerly at Jacobabad and south-easterly at the remaining stations. Maximum temperature had been from 1° to 7° above normal in Rajputana and at Karachi; while the minimum temperature was 5° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur and 1° to 2° in defect at Karachi and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost free from cloud and the moisture in air has been more than usual at Bhuj and Veral and less than it elsewhere. Winds are blowing from southerly direction at Indore, Bhavnagar Para and Rajkot, from north-westerly direction at Bhuj and easterly or south-easterly direction in most other places. Day temperature has been 3° in defect of normal at Veral and 1° to 5° in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature differed but slightly from normal.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared at Chanda, Ahmedabad, Akola, Khandwa and Hoshangabad and humidity has been in slight to considerable defect of normal. Winds are southerly at Jubulpore; while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature has been approximately normal; while during night, temperature was as much as from 4° to 11° cooler than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded and the moisture in the air has been in defect or excess of normal. Calms and easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature had been 2° to 4° in excess of normal; while the minimum temperature had been nearly equal to normal at Ratnagiri, 2° cooler at Karwar and 1° to 2° warmer elsewhere.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear at Malegaon and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become slightly damper than usual at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and considerably drier at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Poona. The direction of air movement is south-westerly at Ahmednagar, north-westerly at Malegaon and easterly or south-easterly at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Aurangabad. Calm was recorded at Poona, Nizamabad and Hyderabad. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small except at Malegaon and Poona where the night temperature has been 4° to 5° cooler than usual.

General remarks.—Weather is cloudy and in a slightly unsettled condition in the Punjab and the Indus Valley.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Ghukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	1	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sandhurst, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total.....	2	2	116
Total plague deaths to date..	141,701		
Same date last year	6	4	84

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
0	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 9th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	35	52	1
B	148	171	19
C	93	133	2
D

MEN AND MATTERS.

A COUNTESS WHO TOOK IN WASHING.

The romance of Count Erasmus Erbach is one which proves the superiority of truth over fiction. The father of the Count is of equal rank with the members of the reigning houses on the Continent, and his family has always held its position among the proudest of the great houses of Germany. He is married to the Princess Erica of Stollberg-Stollberg and his son, the hero of this melodrama, is twenty four years of age. Until his twenty-first year his life was uneventful, then "Dan Cupid" laid hold of his heart-strings and steered his course in strange places. Three years ago, while riding through the forest at Erbach, the Count, who is the heir to his father's titles and estates, together with an annual income of £250,000, met dora Fischer, a young girl, who, like Cinderella in the fairy story, was gathering sticks. She was so surpassingly beautiful that the Count, also like Cinderella's Prince Charming, became instantly enamoured. He made the girl's acquaintance and declared his passion, and he learned that his love was reciprocated. He also learned that unlike Cindrella, but like Madame Sans Gene, his inamorata was a washer-woman who assisted her mother in laundry, and, by a strange coincidence, "did up" Count Erasmus' linen. But the dictum that "love levels all ranks" appealed to the Count, and he determined to make the beautiful laundress his wife.

"THE HEAVY FATHER."

The true melodramatic note was struck by the young Count's father, who declared that either his son must repudiate his projected mad marriage or henceforth he was no son of his! But this ultimatum of disinheritance had little effect on the Count. Threats, entreaties, and prayers were alike useless, and immediately the Count came of age he and his bride disappeared Pariswards in a swift motor-car, to the consternation of the "heavy father" and his followers. From Paris the young couple crossed to London, were, after abiding for the statutory time, they were married. The scene of their wedding was the registrar's a few doors from the offices of "M. A. P.", the scene of so many clandestine unions of foreign royalties. After the honeymoon the Count and Countess Erbach decided to return to Germany. But the reigning Count had not been idle. During the former's absence he had summoned a meeting of the members of his house, and, in solemn conclave assembled, they decided that, should the hereditary Count not be divorced within three years, he should be disinherited, and his uncle, Count Arthur, should be put in his place.

"THREE YEARS ELAPSE."

His father's ultimatum was ignored by the young Count, supremely happy with his plebeian bride. After an interval of three years he was again heard of at Frankfort-on-Main. Here appeared the emissaries of his father, who were armed with a warrant for the Count's arrest on the ground of insanity, for, they argued, "no Count who was not a madman would marry a washer-woman." There was a terrific struggle, maintaining all the best traditions of the Surrey-side drama, and the Count succumbed to numbers. He was incarcerated in the Allweiler Lunatic Asylum, while his wife was granted the munificent sum of £10 a month during her father-in-law's pleasure. Then the family succeeded in obtaining an annulment of the marriage, and breathed again.

THE ESCAPE.

The Countess washer-woman, with the true love of a faithful wife, then set her woman's wits to work to defeat the schemes of her husband's unforgiving parents and their allies. In little more than a week she perfected a plan to enable Count Erbach to escape. Bribing an attendant at the asylum, she was enabled to communicate her scheme to the Count and to supply him with a length of stout rope. One end of this the Count lashed to his bedstead and, trailing the other out of the open window, he slid to the ground. Owing to the great height the descent was an extremely perilous one, and the least slip would have resulted in the Count's dropping to sudden death. Clear of the building he was met by the plucky Countess's powerful motor-car. They dashed off at full speed towards the Swiss frontier, a distance of little more than two hundred miles. Here they are going to defeat their annulled marriage by marrying again, and thus defy the unsually "heavy father." Surely here are all the elements of a thrilling novel only needing to be welded together. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the Prince Erbach-Schonberg, the Count's cousin, and one of those who sat in judgment on him, is married to the Princess Battenberg, a sister-in-law of the Princess Beatrice.

THE CANCER CURE.

Dr. Beard, the discoverer of the pancreatic treatment of cancer, is an investigator of more than twenty-five years' standing. Grandson of a very original man and inventor, the late David Bowlas, of Red lish, Stockport, he was born in 1858, and educated at Grantham School, which is associated with the names of Isaac Newton and Lord Burleigh. Dr Beard's early scientific training was gained at Owens College, Manchester, and at the Royal School of Mines, London, where in addition to certain subjects of the medical curriculum, he attended courses of lectures and practical work in very various branches of pure science, taking up many of these simply for the love and desire of knowledge. His research career began in 1882, when he entered the laboratory of Carl Semper of Wurzburg. After spending some two years at research work, Dr. Beard took up residence in Edinburgh, becoming lecturer at that university in Comparative Embryology in 1893.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

His first paper dealing with cancer appeared in the "Lancet" of June 15th, 1902. Regarding this, the late Professor G. Bond Howes, of the Royal College of Science wrote to the author with true prophetic instinct: "If you are right about cancer, you have solved the problem of the age." Dr. Beard had discovered that the pancreatic ferment, trypsin, injected beneath the skin would liquefy a large cancer in a living man in fourteen days. The medical profession, cautious and conservative, has been slow to accept Dr. Beard's discovery, but at the present time the treatment is being tried with remarkable success all over the world.

LORD CALTHORPE.

Lord Calthorpe, who has just presented the Birmingham University with a recreation ground of nineteen acres of land—a gift worth £15,000—has just completed his seventy-ninth birth-day. Though his seat is at Elvetham Park in Hampshire, Lord Calthorpe has valuable interests in the Birmingham suburbs and as ground landlord of Edgbaston—the residential quarter of Birmingham's "upper ten"—he is in receipt of a very handsome income. The family is of Norfolk origin, taking its name from Calthorpe, a little village in that county, near Aylsham. The Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell, was the first to honour the family by making a knight of James Calthorpe in 1656. One hundred and forty years later the head of the family was raised to the peerage.

AT ELVETHAM.

Lord Calthorpe's Hampshire seat, Elvetham Park, is a genuine Elizabethan house that once belonged to the Earls of Hertford. The "Virgin Queen" was entertained at Elvetham by the Lord Hertford of her time, who erected for her accommodation a presence-chamber with a roof of interlaced ivy leaves and walls hung with clusters of ripe hasel nuts. The Queen was serenaded by a poet clad in green, who welcomed her in Latin heroics, and an aquatic pageant was provided on the great pond, in which Neptune and Nereus appeared towing a pinnace wherein three virgins were seated, "who played Scots jigs" and sang "pleasant songs of Corydon and phyllida." The Lord Calthorpe of to-day is interested in racing like his late brother, whom he succeeded fourteen years ago. He, however, has not had his brother's luck of winning the Derby, Oaks and St. Leger.

SIR LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA.

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., the famous artists who was visited by the Kaiser at his studios in St. John's Wood the other day, was originally intended for the law. As a boy he was extremely delicate, and for a long time his life was almost despaired of. Although his parents had set their hearts on making him a lawyer, he himself had determined to become an artist, and after a good deal of argument he was allowed to go to Antwerp to study at the Royal Academy there. In 1861 he exhibited his notable picture "The Education of the Children of Clovis," which was afterwards offered as a prize in a lottery, and was won by no less a person than the King of the Belgians. A few years later the young artist came to London, where he very soon became famous, being made an A.R.A. in 1876, and an R.A. shortly afterwards. His title dates from 1899 and he is one of the select band of celebrities who belong to the coveted Order of Merit.

THE Admiralty has issued a warning, the "Tobacco Weekly Journal" says, that if the practice of smuggling tobacco ashore by sailors is persisted in, the privilege which naval men now enjoy of obtaining their tobacco duty free may be withdrawn.

"How much did you pay for the van you had before you bought this one?" asked counsel of a plaintiff at Bow County Court. The Judge: "What on earth has that to do with the case? You won't help the jury by going back eighteen months before the accident." Counsel: I was going to argue that if he gave a low price for that he would not pay a high one for this. His Honour: Very well. Counsel (to witness): "Now what did you pay for it?" Witness: "I never had one before."

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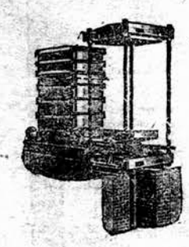
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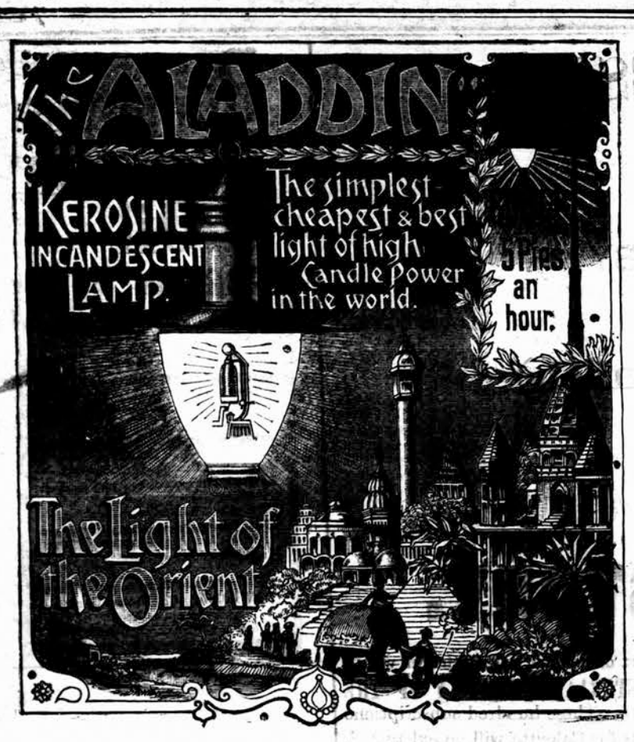
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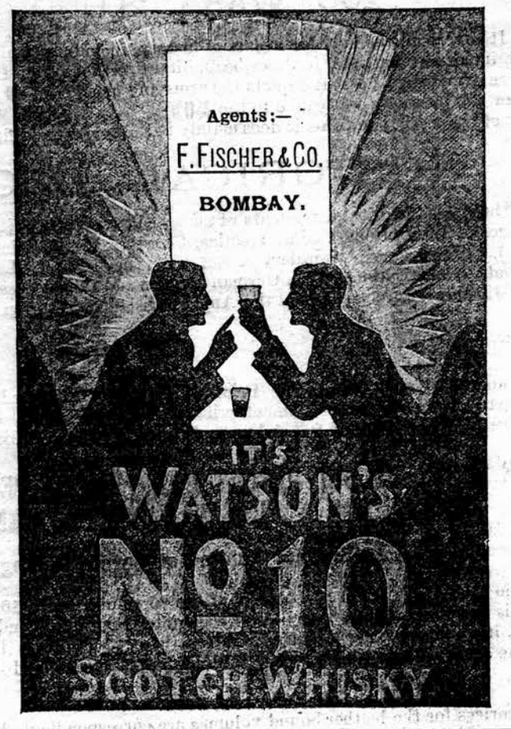

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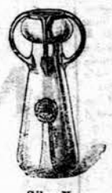

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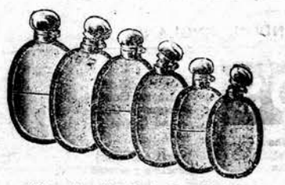

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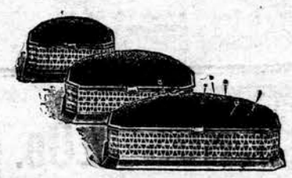

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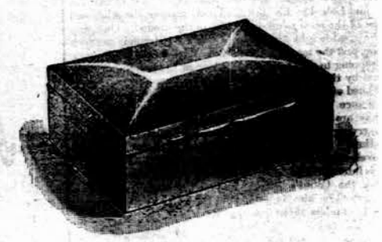

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